CYCLES
All British Made
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WELLINGTON CYCLE AND MOTOR CO.
Fort, Bombay and Poona.

The Bombay Chronicle

CYCLES
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FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. X NO. 99 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, APRIL 27, 1922. TWO ANNAS.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing MS. for the Press, correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to anymember of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

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The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.,) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

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DAILY EDITION.

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Single Copy TWO ANNAS.

SUNDAY EDITION.

YEARLY	Rs. 5	Rs. 6

PAYMENT STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

Those desirous of publishing Advts. in the "Bombay Chronicle" should please take note to send a sufficient sum to cover the charges of the Advt. as no outstation Advt. can be published without payment with order and advertisers would forgive us if they find their instruction not carried out when same is not supported by remittance.

S. K. BANERJEE,
Genl. Manager,
The "Bombay Chronicle."

SHIPPING.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure
Burma Maru	A. Kobayashi	17th Apr.	29th Ap.
Gyoko Maru	H. Ogata	28th ,,	5th May
Ganges Maru	T. Yamaguchi	27th ,,	9th ,,
Honolulu ,,	S. Hirano	16th May	28th ,,
Malay Maru	Y. Saito	30th ,,	11th June

For Freight and passages, etc., apply to

K. SHIMA,
Manager.

Ballard Road, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

N.Y.K. LINE

NIPPON YUSAN KAISHA.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

Regular Service to Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	Arrival	Depart.
*Saiko Maru	K. Aoyama		14thap	30th ap.
Awa Maru	I. Nirei ..	6,028	18th ,,	3rd May
*SanukiMaru	Y. Nakajima	5,872	7th ,,	11 May
Tamba Maru	D. Aoshima	5,845	1st May	16th ,,
*Yamagata Maru	S. Ochiai...	3,807	14th ,,	29th ,,
Yeboshi Maru	T. Kinoshita.	3,938	15th ,,	30th ,, May

*These steamers have no passenger accommodation.
†For Calcutta via Colombo.
All steamers, equipped with every comfort are fitted with electric lights and fans in every cabin free of charge, and wireless telegraphy. A qualified Surgeon and specially trained Chefs carried.
For particulars, apply to—

K. AKIYAMA,
Manager.

Telephone No. 275.
Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA.

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamer.	Tons.
29 April	MANTUA †	10,902
6 May	MOREA	10,911
13 ,,	KALYAN *	8,987
20 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
27 ,,	NALDERA †	15,825
3 June	CHINA	7,952
10 ,,	DONGOLA	8,083
17 ,,	CALEDONIA	7,622
24 ,,	EGYPT	7,941

† MANTUA / NALDERA — Through steamers from Australia
* KALYAN / DONGOLA — Through steamers from China calling Bombay for Mails only.

The P. and O. Marseilles Special Train leaves Marseilles for London, via Boulogne shortly after the mail steamer's arrival.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH.

Date.	Steamer.	Tons.
18 May	MASHOBRA	8,288
1 June	MANELA	8,303
15 ,,	MADURA	8,975

SAILINGS TO STRAITS AND CHINA.

4th May	DELTA *	
10th May	SICILIA	6,813

* Through Steamer from London.

SAILINGS TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

5 May	MLAWA	10,941
2 June	NARKUNDA	16,118
30 ,,	MANTUA	10,902

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamer.	Destination.
27th April.	BANDRA	Karachi & P'Gulf.
28th April.	LINGA	Karachi direct.
1st May.	LUSITANIA	Karachi Coasting.
2nd May.	VARSOVA	Busreh direct
3rd May.	GAMARIA	Australia via Malabar Ports. (cargo only.)
3rd May.	KARAPARA	E. & S. Africa.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage for P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. Box 122.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANT MARINE, LTD., AND B. I. S. N. CO.'S JOINT SERVICE.

CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT

Terms, Rate of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—

MACKINON MACKENZIE & CO.,
18, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. O. Box 169.
Telephone No. 1236.

BANKING

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE: BANK STREET.

SUB-BRANCHES.

BYCULLA—Opposite Parsi Statue.
MANDVI—Abdul Rehman Street.
SANDHURST ROAD—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 3st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to any one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed to the rate of four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.

Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application at the Bank.

A. W. MARSHALL,
Off. Secretary and Treasurer.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital ..... Rs 7,50,18,450-0-0
Paid up Capital and Reserves Rs 2,43,55,535-0-0
Reserve liability of Shareholders ..... Rs. 5,25,12,915-0-0

Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman.
Board of Directors.

HEAD OFFICES: BOMBAY.
LONDON OFFICE: 9, Bishopsgate, E. C.

Branches: CALCUTTA, CAWNPORE, DELHI, HYDERABAD, (DECCAN), LUCKNOW, MADRAS, RANGOON, etc.

Every facility offered for General Industrial and Exchange banking throughout India and with Europe and America. Bills of Exchange negotiated. Deposits received.

For terms apply to Head Office or to any branch.

General Manager,
L. D. L. BUCKLEY.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL ...	$20,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND ...	£4,500,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND ...	$25,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$20,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.
LONDON OFFICE: 9, Gracechurch Street, E. C.
BOMBAY OFFICE,
40, Churchgate Street.
OTHER BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Dairen	Malacca	Sourabaya
Canton	Manila	Sungei Patani
Colombo	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Foochow	New York	Vladivostock
Hankow	Penang	Yokohama
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkew	Rangoon	
Ipoh		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.
GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.

R. R. HYND,
Agent.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1870.

No. 315, Hornby Road, opposite J. N. Petit Library.
Funded Capital, Rs. 2,44,100.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Perfect Economy in Management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate, 30 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife pre-deceased Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.
Commission to Canvassers.
For details apply for a copy of Rules to—

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF MORVI, LTD,

(REGISTERED IN BOMBAY.)

HEAD OFFICE: Fort, Bombay.
BRANCHES—Shroff Bazar (Bombay) and Surat.
LONDON AGENTS—The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

Subscribed Capital .....Rs.	1,00,00,000
Paid-up Capital .....Rs.	40,00,000
Reserves Liability for Calls ...Rs.	60,00,000
Reserve and Contingency Funds Rs.	3,89,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—Interest at 3 per cent. all round the year on sums of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS—Received for 12 months and shorter periods.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS—Received at 4 per cent.
STERLINGS DRAFTS and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on London bought and sold.
GOLD AND SILVER IMPORTED.
STOCK and SHARES sold and purchased in India and England and Dividends collected
All kinds of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

C. I. PAREKH AND CO.,
Agents.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

	Rs.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL	5,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	3,97,61,500
PAID-UP CAPITAL ON 31-3-22 ...	59,82,112/8

HEAD OFFICE.
62-68, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
SUB-BRANCHES.
Zaveri Bazar, 289, Shaik Memon Street.
LONDON, AGENTS.
THE LONDON COUNTY WESTMINSTER AND PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS: Interest allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum on DAILY BALANCES upto Rs. 1,00,000. From 1st January to 30 June interest at 3 per cent. per annum is allowed on sums over Rs. 50,000 provided the balance does not fall below that figure. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Re. 1 half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANKS. Interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules on application.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities at favourable rates.
SHARES AND SECURITIES purchased and sold.
General Banking and exchange business of every description transacted.

T. C. ANDERSON,
General Manager.

Bank by Post

If You Start Your
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNT
WITH US TO-DAY
WITH RS. 10
AND SEND
Rs. 10 Every Month
EITHER PER SEPOY OR BY POST

Your Child
AT THE AGE OF 21
GETS.
Rs. 4,500
and for Rs. 50 each month he gets Rs.22,500
Write for full Particulars to—
THE INDUSTRIAL & EXCHANGE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.,
POST BOX 22, BOMBAY.
Branches—
KARACHI, SURAT, RAWALPINDI.

AUCTION SALE

MEHTA & CO.

Government and G. I. P. Railway List.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 10000 YARDS ALL WOOL WHITE AND SILVER GREY FLANNELS OF DIFFERENT COLOURS AND ABOUT 50 CWT. KHAKI NEWAR.
On TUESDAY, the 2nd May at 3 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms at 25, Medows Street.
About 10000 yards all wool white and silver Grey Flanels of different colours.
About 50 cwt Khaki Newar.

MEHTA & CO.
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 27th April, 1922.

GANDHI & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
No. 52, Medows Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 4927.

Auction sale of an immoveable property, situate at Nagdevi Street, advertised for sale under instructions from Kashibai, widow of Thakerlalji Karson the mortgajee on Friday, the 28th April, 1922, is POSTPONED until further notice.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 27th April, 1922.

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO

120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

BONA-FIDE SALE.
AUCTION SALE OF SIDLEY DEASY AND OAK LAND MOTOR CARS.
Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., Receiver in Suit No. 4887 of 1921 (Charandas vs. Morarji), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on SATURDAY, the 29th instant, sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, at Apollo Street, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), the following:—
One 15-20 H.-P. Sidley Deasy Motor Car Landaulett body bicycle wheel seven seater with accessories and spare wheel.
One 15-20 H.-P. Oak Land Motor Car five seater in good order.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF GLASS (TUMBLERS) GOED ORNAMENTS, CYCLE, ENGINE, ETC.
Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will on FRIDAY, the 28th instant, sell by public auction at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) at their rooms 120, Apollo Street by order of the offices concerned and on account and risk of the concerned the following:—
3 cases glassware (Tumblers).
By order of the Chief Presidency Magistrate unclaimed and proclaimed articles such as Gold studs and links, gold nose ring, gold puttees, watches, sari, choli, cycle, lucas lamp, etc., etc.
By order of the concerned and on account and risk of the mortgagors F. N. Layshorpe and R. D. Khambata:—
One Model Engine (Maharaj).
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY AT DUNCAN ROAD.
SUIT No. 2943 of 1921.
Mariambai Widow and others—v./s. Abdool Kadar and others.
and
Suit No. 3017 of 1921.
Bulund and others—v. s.—Mariambai and others.
Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., the receiver of the Estate of Abdool Sakoor Haji Shaikh Bulund, deceased appointed by the Consent Judges order herein dated the 1st day of August, 1921, and with the consent of all the co-sharers in the property. Messrs. Bennett and Co., will on THURSDAY the 27th April, 1922, sell by public auction at 5 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises the following.
All that piece or parcel of land or ground of quit and ground rent leasehold situate at Duncan Road and containing by admeasurement 233 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector and assessed by the Collector of land revenue under old No. 2884 New No. 9261, Old Survey No. 2171, New Survey No. 6413 together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. 562 to 568 Street No. 568 (1) and bounded as follows, that is to say on the East by the said Duncan Road on the West by the property of Parmanandas Tribhuwandas on the north a moiety of a sweepers passage and the property of Hormusji Cowasji and on the south by a moiety of the sweepers passage and the property of Dwarkadas Laloobhai.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Soondersdas and Co., or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF HOSE, LETTER BOOKS, QUILTS, BELTS, BRUSHES, NUMDAH FELT, ETC.
Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will on SATURDAY, the 29th instant sell by public auction at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) at their rooms No. 120, Apollo Street, by order of the Banks and Offices concerned and on account and risk of the concerned the following:—
1 case coloured cotton hose, 1 case hair slides, 1 case letter books.
1 case half hose, 1 case coloured cotton hose, 2 cases white satin jeans.
1 case cotton quilts, 1 case pure Indian Drills, 2 Bales cotton piecegoods.
2 cases wool half hose, 1 silk embroid Muslin all over, 3 cases quinine pills.
1 case Paris garters, 4 cases cotton towels, 15 cases Pad locks, 2 cases confectionery.
27 cases canned fruits, 3 cases corset shuttles, 1 case suction hose.
6 cases gin sundries, 1 case scrub brushes, 2 cases medium Bow springs.
1 Parcel Belts, 7 Parcels books and eyes, 2 parcels celluloid comb wear.
1 Parcel celluloid hair rings.
On account and risk of Mahomedally. A. Rajkotwalla of Bheady Bazar.
20 Rolls yellow namdah Felts.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On SATURDAY, 29th April, 1922, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, one iron safe on stand, etc.
AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).
1 second-hand rubber tyred canoe victoria in good order.
1 second-hand rubber tyred palanquin office shigram.
1 second-hand rubber tyred vis-a-vis in good order.
1 Hutchkiss Motor Car five seater 15-20 H.P. in good running order.

AUCTION SALE OF C. I. SCRAPS SHOP STOCK IN TRADE WITH THE RIGHT OF OCCUPANCY OF THE SHOP AT TANK STREET SURTI MOHOLLA, AND A LARGE LOT OF C. I. SCRAPS AT MAZAGON DARUKHANA JETHA.
Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., Receiver appointed in Suit No. 1570 of 1922, (N. B. Kapadia v/s. Gulamally) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on TUESDAY, the 2nd May sell by Public Auction on the premises the following at the time shown as under:—
At 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Tank Street Surti Moholla Shop of C. I. Schaps in trade with the right of occupancy of the shop etc.
At 5 p.m. (S.T.) at Mazagon Darukhana Jetha.
One large lot of C. I. Schaps at (Jetha.)
A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE BUILDING MATERIALS.
SUIT NO. 845 OF 1922.
Hajee Ahmed v/s Contractor.
Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., receiver herein Messrs BENNETT and Co will on THURSDAY, the 4th day of May, 1922, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at Marine Lines in military compound large and small lots of teak wood piece, baskets, bolts and nuts corugated iron sheets, and pipes, Gamelas, expanded metle rolls, etc., etc.
The above is on view.
A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.,
Bombay, 27th April, 1922.

AUCTION SALE.

MISTRY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
9, Dean Lane, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 5921.

SALE TO COMMENCE AT 2-30 P.M.
AUCTION SALE of High Class and Household Furniture by well-known makers, sliding dining table, sideboard handfull size Cheval Dressing Table sweet tone cottage piano, complete set of Encyclopaedia Britannica in 35 volumes, picture, Plateware Glassware, Carpets English Ice Refrigerator.
On SATURDAY, the 29th April, 1922, at New Marine Lines at No. 3 Bungalow at 2-30 p.m. Messrs MISTRY and Co., will sell by Public Auction selecte. pieces of furniture, comprising of sliding Dining Table Sideboard, Dinner Waggons Dumbwaiters, Tea Tables, Handsome Silver Show and Cabinet, Sweet tone Cottage Piano Chesterfield Sofas and Easy Chairs to match, Carved Table, Brass Top Centre Table, Palmstands, silk Tapesty lined Drawing room Suite, Complete set of Encyclopaedia Britannica in 35 volumes, Chesterfield, Chairs Tea Tables Low arm Chairs, Ladies Fancy Writing Table, Low Arm Chairs, Ladies' Fancy Writing Table, Hatstands, Card Tables English Carpets, Bedroom Furniture, Mirror Almirahs Cloth and Gown Press, Dressing Tables, Marble Top Wash Tables and Toilet set, Revolving Book stands and Revolving Chairs Ice Box Glassware, Crockery, etc. etc.
The property of C. A. Hakes, Esq., V.D., Chief Accountant, B B. and C I Railway.
Catalogues will be printed and the property is open to view.

MISTRY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 27th April 1922.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 521.

SOLE TO-DAY AT 4 P.M. (S. T.).
AUCTION SALE of Stationery Paper and other goods in the Stationery Shop and the Godown at Parsi Bazar Street and the Shop and the Godown at Abdul Rehman Street of Mr. Abdul Housein Kikabhoy.
High Court Suit No. 2936 of 1919.

Esakbhoy Ebrahim
vs
Rahimbhoy Momanji and Others.

By the order of Gulamhousein Ahmedally, Esq., the Receiver appointed in the above suit, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 27th day of April, 1922, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), at their Rooms No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, the Stationery paper and other goods in the abovementioned shops and godowns of Mr. Abdulhousein Kikabhoy.

DESCRIPTION OF THE GOODS.
Stationery, envelopes and note papers of various qualities, nibs blotting papers of various qualities, pen-holders, pencils, inks, foolscap papers of different sizes and qualities, double foolscap papers, copying books, ledger papers, etc., etc.
The goods of the shops are on view.
For further particulars and the list of the goods apply to the undersigned or at the shops.

WEEKLY SALE.
HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE, CHESTERFIELD SOFAS, SAFES, ETC.
Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 1st day of May, 1922, at 2-30 p.m., at their rooms No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—
Household and office furniture, such as drawing room sofas, chairs, arm and armless chairs, mirror door cabinets, writing tables, teapoys, sideboard, cupboards, book-stands, chesterfield sofas, safes, etc., etc.
By the order of G. G. Nadkarni, Esq., Ag. Official Assignee and the Assignee of the estate and effects of the following Insolvents:—
(1) Re. Bhikabhai Damoder (Insolvent):—
1 case of quinine (about 50 dozs. quinine tablets).
(2) Re. Gordhandas Punjabhai (Insolvent):—
One silver dota, mattresses, pillows, etc.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 27th April, 1922.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
26, Apollo Street.
Tel. No. 2469.

AUCTION SALE ON THIS DAY THURSDAY, 27TH APRIL, 1922, AT 3 P.M. (S.T.).
AUCTION SALE (IN ONE LOT) OF ENTIRE STOCK IN TRADE, MADE TO ORDER SHOP FURNITURE, ELECTRIC FANS, LIGHTS, FITTINGS ETC. OF THE WELL KNOWN SHOP OF MESSRS. BHOOP AND CO.
Messrs. J. S MODY and Co., will sell by Public Auction in one lot THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 27th day of April, 1922, at 3 p.m., (S. T.) at the shop at "Fern House," opposite the Bombay Tramway Offices, on Colaba Causeway, by order of the mortgagees in possession Messrs. Jatashanker Shivshanker and Kahidas Dayaram and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Mr. Nanalal Vishvanath Trivadi, proprietor Messrs. Bhoop and Co., entire stock in trade etc., of the shop of the said mortgagor comprising silk crapes-de-China, Georgette, Satin, Taffeta, Silk Ninon, Silk Cotton and woollen goods Calcutta, Kashmere and Madras embroidery, Hosiery, perfumery ready made dresses as also shop furniture such as sliding door glass cupboards, show cases, electric fans, lights fittings, etc., etc.
The above is on view.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 26th April, 1922.

SITUATION VACANT.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—ORDINARY TYPISTS for a Solicitor's office. Salary Rs. 50 per month. Apply Box No. 7986, Advt, Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R3488

DRAUGHTSMEN WANTED for a Civil Engineering Firm. Pay Rs. 60 to 100 according to qualifications. Apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 7993, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R3510

WANTED A GUADUATE with Persian as his second language. Apply with copies of testimonials stating terms, age, teaching experience, etc., to the SUPERINTENDENT of Education, Wadhwan State. Wadhwan City.
C12797

WANTED—A qualified DOCTOR for a dispensary in Cutch. Pay according to qualifications. Please see Mr. VELGI LOWHAMSI at Dana Bunder, Broach Street, between 12 and 2 p.m. on week days.
A R3508

WANTED—SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEONS for service in Tonk State. Salary Rs. 40 per month with free quarters Apply with copies of testimonials to the STATE SURGEON, Tonk Rajputana.
A C12805

WANTED An energetic SALESMAN to sell Rubber English Motor Tyres of assorted sizes, just arrived on private consignment. Reasonable commission will be allowed. Apply immediately Box No. 7887, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A C12550

SALARY Rs. 100—230 IN 30 DAYS.—We can secure these salaries for YOU. We have done this for others. Learn an absolutely NEW SHORTHAND in 30 days BY POST. Easiest, simplest and highest speed system in the world. 2 days FREE TRIAL No money unless you are fully satisfied. Enclose 2 annas stamp. HAWAID SCHOOL OF BUSINESS, Rawalpindi (Punjab).

SITUATIONS WANTED.

A GENTLEMAN experienced in Exports and Imports and having resided in Japan for a long time seeks employment in a respectable firm. Please apply Box No. 7961, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R3471

RESPECTABLE MAHAMMEDAN GRADUATE with long teaching, Secretarial and clerical experience seeks a suitable position. High references. Apply Box No. 7983, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R3480

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

TO BE LET for high class Hindoos remaining one airy block second floor. Rent Rs. 175-200 to 325 Phone No. 3637.
C R3481

TO LET furnished FLAT, seven rooms and terrace, Lamington Road, Chowpatty end, for rent till end of October. Apply SECRETARY, Y. M. C. A., Fort.
C12824

TO BE LET, to Hindus only, GROUND FLOOR of the House opposite the Ford Co., Hughes Road, Chowpaty, monthly rent Rs. 350. Apply S. N. DABHOLKAR, Chowpaty Road.
C R3493

TO BE LET—From 1st May, GROUND FLOOR of "RUBY HOUSE", MIDDLE COLABA, quite close to Tram Terminus, Apply Sharp to R. A. DUBASH c/o Cursetjee Muncherjee's Sons, 54, Apollo Street, Fort.
C R3507

TO LET—SEASIDE BUNGALOW at Juhu Tara sande, Motor Road from Santa Cruz Station. Rent Rs. 300 Excellent seabathing. Apply to J. B. SAKLATWALLA, Nausari Building, Fort, Bombay.
C R3473

TO LET for 6 months in portions or whole the late "Surplus" shop sheds in the Prince of Wales Museum compound. Apply SECRETARY.
C C12837

TO BE LET—For High Class Hindus self-entained BLOCKS of 6 rooms each on Improvement Trust Plot at Matunga Rent Rs. 150 to 175 per block. Apply VELJI LUKHAMSI, MATUNGA, G. I. P. Railway.
C R3509

TO BE LET SHOPS, ROOMS and a GODOWN at Sir Harkisondas Narottamdas Hospital, New Churnes Road. Apply TOOLSIDAS TRIBHOVANDAS, Purshottam Buildings, New Queen's Road.
C R3491

TO LET—GODOWN nar Mazgaon Railway Station and on the tramway lines, 6500 sq. feet quite fit for storing purposes of erecting small factories working by oil or electric engines. For rent and plans please apply to Messrs K. H. KAYANI and CO., 7-11, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay.
C C12760

TO LET.—Hornby Road, Fort, an airy commodius FLAT, admeasuring about 2,700 sq. ft. prominently situated. Electric fittings, lift and all modern sanitary conveniences. Immediate entry. Rent Rs. 1,000. For particulars apply Box No. 7985, Advt Dept. 'Bombay Chronicle,"
C R3456

GROUND FLOOR OFFICE BLOCKS TO BE LET in AMARCHAND BUILDING on BALLARD ROAD immediate possession, most suitable for Shipping Companies' Offices, Shops, or Show Rooms, also offices on First Floor: all blocks FACING SEA. Situated near Alexandra Dock, Mole Station. For particulars please apply to the MANGER on the premises between 12-30 and 1-30 p.m. and 5 and 6 p.m. or on writing to the owner at the undermentioned address. AMRATLAL AMARCHAND, 208-10, Kazi Syed Street, Bombay.
C R3483

TO LET—Extensive SHOW-ROOMS, facing Hughes Road, next to Rolls-Royce, with Masoline Floor, especially suitable for Automobile Companies, permit for Workshop, adjoining Roadway to the rear of premises connecting Hughes Road and Gowalia Tank Road. Possession from First May. Ground space 16,000 square feet. Reasonable rent. Apply Box No. 7952, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C 12728A

OFFICES TO LET, IN BALLARD ESTATE, FORT.—Offices TO BE LET immediately in AMRUT BUILDING, situated on DOUGALL ROAD, opposite Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.'s Offices, near New CUSTOM HOUSE Blocks, measuring from 600 sq. ft. to 1,400 sq. ft. (large if required) at a monthly rent from Rs. 185 to Rs. 490, on Ground First, Second and Third Floor. For particulars and inspection apply personally to THE MANAGER, on the Premises between 12-30 and 1-30 p.m. and 5 and 6 p.m. or in writing to the owner at the undermentioned address: AMRATLAL AMARCHAND, 208-10, Kazi Syed St., Bombay, No. 3.
C R3482

PROPERTIES FOR SALE

LAND FOR SALE—16 acres of Rabi land, suitable for mango in Vichumba village Taluka Panvel. Write to S. H. GOKHALE, at Panvel, Dist. Kolaba.
G R3513

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES.

FOR SALE.—HUP-MOBILES CAR, 7-seater 4 cylinder. Slightly used, going cheap, apply Box No. 7976, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle.

MOTOR-REPAIRS and painting quickly and economically executed in newly-built extensive workshop, fitted with latest machinery under European management. Cars will be fetched from owners' garage on receipt of request and an estimate promptly rendered. Apply THE ITALIAN MOTOR CAR CO., LTD., Arther Road, Jacob's Circle, Bombay.
JA

TYRES AT 50% BELOW CURRENT PRICES.

We still have a limited number of second grade Motor Tyres, of a well known make, at 50% below manufacturers' current list prices.

Owing to the higher import dutres, the prices of all makes of tyres will probably be increased very shortly, and motorists would not miss this remarkable opportunity. 'Phone or call without delay.

The Petrol and General Stores Supplying Co.,
LAMINGTON ROAD,
BOMBAY.
Tele: No. 3910. 12846

MACHINERY, TOOLS, Etc.

FOR SALE—MARELLI 3 B.H.P 230/400 volts A. C. Pumping sets Brand new. Each complete Rs. 1800 only three remain unsold. Please write for further particulars. THE INVICTA ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT CO. 80, Homji Street, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay.
K

READY FOR SALE—One 60 B.H.P. Ruston CRUDE OIL ENGINE is in good working order. Apply to CHUNDURI SITA RAMAYYA, General Merchant, Mill-owner, Bezwada.
K R3516

FOR SALE—RE-BUILT CROSSLEY OIL ENGINES, 6, 8, 9, 14, 18, 20 and 32 B.H.P., which will use ordinary Crude Oil. Apply BHARAT ENGINEERING CO., Cawnpore.
H R3514

EDUCATIONAL.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE—New students enrolled daily for vacation classes. Apply immediately GREAT WESTERN BUILDING, Apollo Street.
M R3499

INSTITUTE OF COMMERCE—Estd. 1916 sound Training in Book-keping, Banking, Law, Auditing, etc., for L. C. C. and F. C. R. A. Exams: imparted by Principals A. J. Mukati F. L. A. A. and B. S. Bharucha F. C. R. A. (Inst of Kalbadevi S. T. Institute). Enrolment daily. Fees moderate. Classes held Morning and Evening in Kanta Building, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay Prospectus on application.
M TH

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE.

BRINSMEAD COTTAGE PIANO Excellent condition. Immediate disposal. Owner leaving Bombay. F. D. DUBASH, Abdoola Bldg., Bombay No. 12.
N R3512

FOR SALE.

COASTING STEAMERS Several new and second-hand cargo passenger steamers for sale UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY. For particulars apply, 2nd floor 120, Supparibag Road, Parel.
R3472

MISCELLANEOUS WANTED

WANTED—Rolled Gold and Nickle SPECTACLE FRAMES and other OPTICAL GOODS in large and small quantities. Indenting agents possessing such stock or parcels, are requested to write in details immediately to Box No. 7992, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
P R3505

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

CHEESE Fresh White English Cheddar by well known makers can be had on cut quite fresh at Re. 1-12-0 per lb. WILLIAM GREEN & CO., 65, Parsi Bazar.
T R3477

FOR SALE—SPIRIT STOVES, Letter Files, Paper Fastners Cheap jewellery, Glass Chimney of different sizes, Safety Razors, etc. all of the best German Maker, and electric Chandalliers, ceiling hangings and brackets of the best Austrian Maker. For particulars please apply to Messrs K. H KAYANI & Co., 7-11, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay
T R12760

AEROPLANE CLOTH.

Best and cheapest for suits, width 36in. by 33 yds. at Rs. 2 per yard, a rare chance for tailors, outfitters and merchants.

Write for sample:
B TRIKUMLAL & CO
Post Box No. 3086, BOMBAY 3.
Telegraph: "EMISSARY."

PROFESSION

LEPROSY AND LEUCODERMA.

IT has now been arranged to distribute about 10,000 sample packets of PANDIT KRIPARAM'S infallible cure for LEUCODERMA or WHITE LEPROSY. It never fails. Write for it at once, per V. P. P. for As. 8 to meet the cost of its transmission, to
PANDIT KRIPARAM,
8, Nandibagan Lane, P. O. Sibpur,
(HOWRAH)
P.S.—Pandit Kriparam's deeply interesting volume on Leprosy at As. 8 per copy. V. P. P. charges As. 5.

PUBLIC NOTICES

WANTED

WANTED An experienced L. C. E. as State Engineer. Apply with testimonials stating terms &c. to DEWAN, Wadhwan State, Wadhwan City.
C12798

THE BOMBAY GAS COMPANY, LIMITED.
(Incorporated in England.)

PRICE OF GAS.

THE DIRECTORS regret to have to increase the price of gas per 1000 c. ft. to Rs. 6-8 for Lighting Purposes and Rs. 5-8 for other purposes than lighting as from the reading of meter indices at the end of April so that these higher prices will be charged for gas consumed in May and onwards. The increase is due to the increased cost of coals owing to labour troubles at the collieries and increased freight.

The price for Bandra District will be Rs. 6-12 and Rs. 5-12 respectively.

By Order.
C12766

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the office of the Liquidators as well as that of the Bombay United Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd., (in voluntary liquidation) has been removed to "LUXMI BUILDINGS" Ballard Road, on and from 1st of May, 1922.

MULJI B. BARBHAGA,
for Secy. and Mr. Mulraj Khatun,
Liquidators.

Oriental Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort,
Bombay, 19th April, 1922.
C12776

NOTICE.

WANTED for the Head Water Works at Varachha (of the Surat City Municipality), one First Class and 2 Second Class MECHANICAL ENGINEERS. Applications should reach undersigned not later than 10th May, 1922, stating terms, giving a history of previous services and enclosing Testimonials.

RANGILDAS G. MEHTA,
Chief Officer,
Surat Municipality.

Municipal Office,
Surat, 24th April, 1922.
C12841

NOTICE.

I, the undersigned hereby notify that Mr. GULABSHANKER GAURISHANKER VAKIL and Mr. CURSETJI PESTONJI VAZIFDAR, who were the partners with me in the firm of Messrs. Fazalbhoy Joomabhoy & Co., Agents of The Eastern Commercial Corporation, Limited, have retired and henceforth all transactions of the Company be carried on and signed only by me or by my Attorney.

FAZALBHOY J. LALLJEE.
Bombay, 24th April, 1922.
R3476

NOTICE.

A CONTRACT for the supply of writing as well as printing paper of different qualities and weight required for the use of all the State offices as well as printing with the Darbar's water mark is to be given for a period of five years. Tenders are therefore hereby invited so as to reach the office of the Diwan of Kolhapur on or before the 15th May, 1922, supplying samples of all sorts of paper together with quotations. Selection will be made from among the samples received. Specimen drawings of the water mark will be supplied to those whose tenders will be accepted. Probable quantity of annual consumption of paper of all sorts is 1lbs. 33900. Free delivery at the Kolhapur Railway Station is to be given. Rs. 5,000 will have to be deposited with the Darbar for due fulfilment of the contract.

Y. ABDULLAH,
Inch Diwan of Kolhapur.
Kolhapur,
25th April, 1922.
C12843

SALE OF EMPTY STEEL BARRELS AND RATION BAGS.

THE OFFICER COMMANDING, DETACHMENT "A" Supply Depot Company, Bombay has approximately 458 part worn but serviceable and 424 unserviceable empty steel barrels of different capacities and 6000 ration bags 9" by 9" to be disposed of.

Intending purchasers are requested to inspect the articles at P. M. E. Section Grain Depot, Mazagaon and submit their tenders to the undersigned upto 12 noon on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd May, 1922, stating the number of each they are prepared to purchase.

Offers should be accompanied by a deposit of 10 per cent of the value of the quantity tendered for.

Offers will hold good for one month.

(Sd.) W. J. DANHAM, Captain.
for O. C. Dett. "A" Sy. Depot Coy.

Bombay Castle, behind Town Hall Fort, Bombay,
24th April, 1922.
TA C12844

NOTICE.

NEW WORKSHOP CLASSES for Sub-overseers, Mechanical and Electrical Apprentices commence from June, 1922.

Candidates for admission to the Sub-overseers' Class must have passed one of the following examinations.

1. The School Final Examination.
2. The Matriculation Examination.
3. The School leaving Certificate examination, entitling the candidates to admission to Government service or to the University showing that they have passed in Algebra and Geometry and also those who have obtained a school leaving certificate but have not passed in these subjects provided that they pass an entrance test held by the College Authorities.
4. The European High School Examination.
5. The full senior Commercial Examination of the London Chamber of Commerce.
6. Cambridge Senior Local Examination.

Entrance examination for Mechanical and Electrical Apprentices will take place on the 12th June 1922 at 10 a.m. and test examination for S. O. class will be held on the same date for those who have not passed in Algebra and Geometry in School leaving examination.

Application with one Rupee registration fee should reach the Superintendent on or before the 31st May, 1922.

R. S. CREE BROWN.
Principal
College of Engineering,
Poona, 24th April, 1922.
C12845

PUBLIC NOTICES

TO LET.

TO LET—New up-to-date BUILDINGS with electric life at Rampart Row, Fort, from 1st. June, 1922, suitable for Banks, Shops, Show Rooms and Offices. Apply to HAJI SULTANALI SHUSHTARY & CO., 18, Rampart Row, Fort.
R3474

G. I. P. RAILWAY COMPANY.
(Incorporated in England.)

NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that the Board of Directors of this Railway have appointed Mr. ROBERT McLEAN to be their Agent in India.

SECRETARY.
Victoria Terminus,
April 1922.
C12832

SECOND-HAND MACHINERY FOR SALE.

THE HINDOOSTAN SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

2 Single Scutchers of Lord Brothers.
20 Hand Reels.
2 Looms 28" Reedspace.
76 " 32" "
1 " 46" "
76 " 50" "
2 " 56" "
7 " 64" "

THE WESTERN INDIA SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

4 Ring Frames of Howard and Bullough 260 spindles each.
1 Ring Frames of Howard and Bullough 272 spindles each.
3 Grey winding frames of John Dougadale and Sons, 200 spindles each Traverse Motion Heart, 4½" Lift.
1 Sizing Machine of John Dougadale of 6½s. size.

All the above machines are in good working order and can be seen at the above Mills on applying to their respective Mill Manager. And offers should be submitted to Messrs. THACKERSEY MOOLJI AND CO., 2, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay.
C12831

NOTIFICATION.

THE PUBLIC OF BANDRA IS HEREBY INFORMED that revised registers showing the names of the children, age, etc., which come under the operation of the Compulsory and Free Primary Education Scheme are now ready and the same can be seen on Municipal Notice Board and also in the Office of the Schools Committee during the office hours or any working day. They can also be seen at the following schools:—

1. All Municipal Primary Schools;
2. All non-Municipal recognized primary schools in Bandra;
3. All non-Municipal recognized high schools in Bandra.

The Free and Compulsory Primary Education Scheme come into operation from the 14th June, 1920, vide this office notification dated 14th April, 1920. The Parent of every child of school-going age, i.e., of not less than 6 and not more than 11 years of age mentioned in the abovementioned revised registers shall in the absence of a reasonable excuse as mentioned in Section 8 of the Bombay Primary Education (District Municipalities) Act I of 1918, and if such parent and child ordinarily reside in the Municipal District in Bandra cause such child to attend any of the Municipal or other recognized Primary Schools in the said Municipal District of Bandra, and any such parent or guardian who fails to do so shall be liable to a penalty prescribed in the aforesaid Act.

"Parent" includes a guardian and any person who has the actual custody of the child.

S. M. GUPTE.
Chairman,
Schools Committee,
Bandra Municipality.

Schools Committee's Office.
Bandra Municipality,
Bandra, 5th April, 1922.
C12813

TENDERS.

SALE OF WASTES,

SEALED TENDERS are invited on or before 10th May, 1922, for the purchase of different sorts of ready wastes at the Sholapoor S. & W. Co., Ltd., Sholapoor, as well as for probable outturn of same from the 1st April, 1922, to 31st March, 1923. For tender forms containing terms and conditions as well as for inspection of samples and for further particulars apply to the undersigned.

MORARJEE GOCULDAS & CO.,
Agents,
The Sholapoor S. & W. Co., Ltd.
48, Tamarind Lane, Fort.
TA C12839

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that BAI KRISHNABAI BHICOO SHIRODKER, Bombay Hindu inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise however are hereby require to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 94, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Borebhat Lane, otherwise called Cow Lane, without the Fort in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 107 sq. yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 679, New No 3074, Old Survey No. 516, New Survey No. 7727, and bounded as follows that is to say, on or toward the East by by the property of Anandrao Bapuji on or towards the West by the property of Laxmibai wife of Vithoba Sacearam, on or towards the North by the property formerly of J. Mariano and on or towards the South by the said Cow Lane and the building wherein is assessed by the Bombay Municipality under D Ward No. 839 Street No. 2 and which said premises are now in the occupation of Krishnabai Bhicoo Shirodker and her tenants.

Dated this 25th day of April, 1922
(Sd.) CHITNIS KANGA & MANBHAI,
C12838 Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY that Messrs. ALI MAHOMED CAMRUDIN and TYEBALI CAMRUDIN, both of Bombay Borah Inhabitants have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease lien, easement or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us in our office No. 14 K, Hammum Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

All that piece or parcel of vacant land of the Pension and Tax tenure since redeemed together with the water cisterns and water pipes standing thereon situate at Nepean Sea Road without the Fort of Bombay, in the registrar sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 1665 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Nos. 3029, 2738, 11E/3191 and New Survey Nos. 7148, 7152, 7/17148, and 2 and 7147 33 and bounded on the East by the property of the late Jamshedji N. Dady and known as Dady Seth Hill on the West by Napean Sea Road on the North by the property of the late Sir P. M. Mehta on the South by the property formerly of the vendors but now of Jehangir Pallonji Katgara and which said premises are assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward Nos. 3302 (4) and 3302 (4a) and Street Nos. 115 and 115a and were formerly in and are now in the possession of the vendors.

Dated this 21st day of April, 1922.
MERWANJI KOLA & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
C12784

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of Bai JANKIBAI, widow of Sankaram Damodar Naik, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at the time of her death as Kandewadi, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Deceased.

DHONDO RAMACHANDRA MANERIKAR, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, a Pleader of this Honourable High Court, residing at Charni Road, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the above-named deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this 4th day of April, in the year of our Lord One Thousand nine hundred and Twenty two and in the Twelfth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.
W. J. HOWARD.

The 5th day of April, 1922.
Messrs. DABHOLKER & CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
C12848

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE.

THE ATTENTION of our client GOSWAMI SHRI MAGANLALJI SHRI GOVERDHANLALJEE MAHARAJ, having been drawn to the notice given by Messrs. Matubhai Jametram and Madon, attorneys for GOSWAMINI PARVATI VAHUJI and GOSWAMINI MAHARANI VAHUJI, executrices of GOSWAMI SHRI WAGESLALJEE MAHARAJ. Notice is hereby given that our client GOSWAMI SHRI MAGANLALJEE SHRI GOVERDHANLALJEE MAHARAJ is the adopted son of the deceased GOSWAMI SHRI GORDHANLALJEE SHRI WARSINGHLALJEE MAHARAJ and as such is the sole owner of all the property of the said GOSWAMI SHRI GORDHANLALJEE SHRI NARSINGLALJEE MAHARAJ and of GOSWAMINI SHRI BHAMINI VAHUJI MAHARAJ, widow of GOSWAMI SHRI GOVERDHANLALJEE MAHAR of and that neither GOSWAMI SHRI WAGESLALJEE MAHARAJ, nor his heirs, nor the executors of his Will nor anybody whosoever has got any right, title or interest in the aforesaid properties.

Dated this 24th day of April, 1922.

SOONDERDAS AND CO.,
Attorneys for GOSWAMI SHRI MAGANLALJEE SHRI GOVERDHANLALJEE MAHARAJ.
C12807

AUCTION SALE.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
(21, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.)

BONA-FIDE SALE.

SALE OF SHOP FURNITURE OF THE WELL-KNOWN FIRM OF MESSRS. BESSHO & CO. AT OLD GREAT WESTERN HOTEL BUILDING OPPOSITE THE GOVERNMENT DOCKYARD, APOLLO STREET.

Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI and Co., will THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 27th April, 1922, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction at the premises as above the shop furniture of the above firm by well-known makers, comprising a big blackwood show case with plate glass doors, big show cases, fitted with plate glasses, large centre show cases, large sliding door cupboards with plate glass, curio cabinets, shelves writing tables, teapoys, and similar other furniture and a lot of Japanese table ornaments and presentation articles.

Furniture is on view.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of knocking the lot to the buyers and the balance shall be paid and articles shall be removed next day.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers,
Bombay, 27th April, 1922.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR
TO-DAY AT 6-30 p. m.
BERT LYTELL
In
"THE LION'S DEN"

BOXING !! BOXING !!
Thursday April 27th at
THE EXCELSIOR.
ALBERT E. FLEMING, late N. S. C.
will stage the Return Contest between
KID DE SILVA
CALCUTTA
AND
FRED POTTS
SUNDERLAND
who fought a Draw over 10 Rounds recently at the Empire. They will now fight over
10 ROUNDS
In addition to above GREAT CONTEST
Mr. Fleming will present his
15th ALL ALLIES
TOURNAMENT.
7 Stirring and well matched contests.
Booking at Rose & Co. upto 6 p. m. after 7 p. m. at the Theatre.

THE EMPIRE
To-Day At 6-30; 8-15; and 10 p.m.
The Screen's Greatest Treat
MARY PICKFORD
IN
'A ROMANCE OF THE REDWOODS"
An Artcraft Picture of Unusual Heart Appeal Charm and Thrills.

THE EMPRESS
To-day at 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p. m.
"RAMAYANA"
"RAMAYANA"
"RAMAYANA"
"RAMAYANA"
in 21 parts of absorbing interest
This Week Third Instalment
(Parts 12th to 16th)
Come and See the Story of the Ages.
(Gorgeous Scenery)
Ancient Temples.
Wonderful Illusions.
A Veritable Treat.
A Superb Cinematographic Gem.
All lovers of Ancient Indian History and Devotional Mythology must see this
Stupendous Production
The First Indian Serial

THE "STAR"
presents
To-night and This Week!
A Big Human Interest Drama
"THE HOUSE WITHOUT CHILDREN"
A Splendid Society Picture
A clean story of Home life, intensely interesting to everybody, and particularly to those who reside in "Houses without Children."
7,500 feet—8 parts.
together with
A Topical Budget showing
The Procession of POPE PIUS XVI.
4 Shows Daily commencing 3-15; 7; 8-45 and 10-30
Saturday, and Sunday Extra Matinee at 5-30.
NO INCREASE IN PRICES.
Coming! Coming! Coming!
The World's Greatest Wonder Serial
"THE WHIRLWIND"
featuring
The most celebrated Screen Star
"CHARLES HUTCHISON"
America's death-defying Hero of Dare-devil deeds.

IMPERIAL
TO-NIGHT AND FIRST WEEK
Pathe presents
The First Chapter of the Tales of
ONE THOUSAND & ONE NIGHTS
AN ENTIRELY NEW PRODUCTION STARRING
MADAME NATHALIE KOVANKO
in the role of GOUL-Y-HANAR
The most gorgeous and the most expensive production of the year in three chapters of three parts each.
1st chapter:—GOUL-Y-HANAR
in Pathe colour and pathe tints Better than the "Sultaness of love" recently shown in Bombay. It is a picture that you will never forget. Come and see.
PATHE GAZETTE & POLARD COMIC
Daily 7, 8-45 & 10-30 P. M.
Saturday and Bank Holiday at 5 P. M.
Sunday at 3-30 & 5-15 P. M
Note:—In spite of the greatest cost of this film the prices will remain as usual.
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 10 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS

Lalitkaladarsha
SANGIT NATAK MANDALI
Founded by
Late Mr. KESHAVRAO. V. BHOSLE,
will Stage at Bombay Theatre.
On Saturday the 29th April 1922 at 8-30 p. m.
"SHA A SHIVAJI"
On SUNDAY 30th April 1922 at 3 p.m.
HORNIMAN BENEFIT PERFORMANCE
"SANYASACHA SANSAR"
On Sunday NO Complimentary tickets will be allowed.

WEST-END CINEMA.
(New Charney Road.)
TIME:—5-30, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p. m.
K. D. & BROTHERS present
"HARMA" British Production
'The Man Who Forgot'
'The Man Who Forgot'
6 parts
Even the best of the chums become bitterest enemies, for the sake of girls.
A woman has power enough to turn the head of any man.
Desperate Struggle and exciting events can be seen throughout.
It's a film of general interest.
ALSO COMICS

GLOBE CINEMA
"NEW PROTEA."
(First 6 Parts)

To-night's The Night
for those who have failed to see the most stupendous
KOHINOOR PRODUCTION
PUNDALIK
The greatest production ever seen. Thousands have seen it and thousands are eager to see it.
THE MAJESTIC CINEMA: 5-15, 7, 8-45 & 10-30 (P.M.) DON'T BE LATE

SAJAN & Co
FORT, BOMBAY.
ROOFING WHITE GLAZED FLOORING MARBLE **TILES**
Suppliers to Government Public Works Department & Native States.
Tel. Add. SAJAN CO. BOMBAY.
Tamarind Lane, BOMBAY.

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX.
Statutory Statement of Account prepared Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN.
B. L. THOSAR.
Public Accountant.
BOMBAY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,
Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

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280, Princess Street, Near Kalbadevi Road,
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The noted house for Tailoring Gent's and Juvenile Garments. Up-to-date Cut, Correct make, and Best Trimmings Guaranteed.
Real Velour Hats Rs. 25/-
A trial order will surely convince.

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Your call will be esteemed.
THE ADVANCE MOTOR CO.

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WE GUARANTEE TO:—
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HAS only been on the Indian Market for a little over two months, yet in that short space of time it has become the most popular tea in Western India.

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AMBER TIPS
Is now sold by all dealers in Bombay at the following prices:—
ORANGE PEKOE BLEND Rs. 1-8.
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AMBER TIPS BUILDINGS,
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A.A.A.—23.

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9, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
Telegraphic Address—Exproco, Bombay.
Lead (Pig), Rs. 17 per cwt.
Lead (Sheet), Rs. 25 per cwt.
Galvanised wire (All gauges), Rs. 16 per cwt.
Brass Couplings (All sizes), Rs. 45 per cwt.
Wire rope (All sizes), 26 to Rs. 80 per cwt.
Lubricating oil (Engine and shafting), Rs. per gallon.
Soda water machine (For 3 bottles), Rs. 450 with filter and tank.
Special rates will be given for large orders.
C12799

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, April 24th.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	7,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	—
" " Sales of East Indian	250
" " Imports	—
EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES:—	
Mid Americans Spot Fair demand	10 39
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakels	17 75
New York, 10-30 a.m. —May	18 02
(As known in Liverpool at —July	17 59
closing time.) —Oct.	17 75
New Orleans 9-30 a.m. —May	17 06
—July	17 16

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, April 25th.

Months.	To-day's Price.
April	—
May	10 15
June	..
July	10 18
Aug.	—
Sept.	—
Oct.	10 09
Nov.	—
Dec.	—
Jan.	10 02
Feb.	—
Mar.	10 01

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, April 24th.

Months.	To-day's price.
April	10 18
May	10 19
June	10 19
July	10 21
August	10 18
September	10 15
Oct.	10 13
November	10 10
December	10 08
January	10 06
February	10 04
March	9 93

Tone :—Steady.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, April 24th.

Months	To-day's price.
April	16 60
May	16 65
June	16 80
July	17 00
Aug.	17 15
September	17 35
Oct.	17 55
Nov.	17 80
Dec.	17 65
Jan.	17 75

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, April 24th

M. G. Bengal Good	7 00
" " Fully Good	7 40
" " Fine	7 80
" " No. 1 Oomra, Good	8 30
" " " Fully Good	8 70
" " " Fine	9 10
M. G. Broach Good	8 85
" " Fully Good	9 25
" " Fine	9 65
M. G. Scinde Good,	6 90
" " Fully Good	7 30
" " Fine	7 70

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, April 24th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	21,000
" Exports to Great Britain	4,000
" " to Consinent	11,000
Futures at New York Mar.	—
Futures at New York May	17 99
Futures at New York July	17 64
Futures at New York Oct.	17 66
Futures at New York Jan.	17 61
Spot Cotton at New York	18 15
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	17 00
Futures at New Orleans May	16 81
Futures at New Orleans July	16 96
Fair Rio Ordce (No. 7 quality)	11 1/16
Demand Bar	—
Silver Commercial Bars U. S. mined	99 5/8
Do. Foreign	68 3/8

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

New York, April 25th.

Futures at New York — May	18 07
Futures at New York — July	17 73
Futures at New York — Oct.	17 73
Futures at New York — Jan.	17 61

Liverpool, April 25th.

Cotton Del. M.U. G.O.C. Liverpool, — May	10 12
Cotton Del. M.U. G.O.C. Liverpool, — July	10 15
Cotton Del. M.U. G.O.C. Liverpool, — Oct.	10 0
Cotton Del. M.U. G.O.C. Liverpool, — Jan.	9 98

London, April 25th.

Telegraphic Transfers	1/3 3/16 Steady
Bar Gold	£ 4 13/0 Quiet
Bar Silver Spot	34 1/2 Quiet

MONEY MARKET.

London, April 24th

Rentes 3 per cent	58 1/4
Bar Silver Spot	34 3/8
" " 2 months hence	34 3/8
Closing Tone of Silver:—Bear covering quiet.	
Bar Gold (per oz.)	—
Interest day to day loans	1 1/2
" 7 day Market loans	2 1/2
Discount, Bank of England Rate	4

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, April 24th

WHEAT.

Rosario Santa Fe 62 1/2 lbs. Apl.-May Paid	57/6
Barletta Russo 54 lbs. Apl.-May	57/6
Sellers	56/6
Australian 52 lbs. April Paid	57/3

Tone:—Firm.

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	£ 17 3/4
Hongkong	£ 2 11
National	£ 40 1/4

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Fair Bombay Cal Bold	Nominal,
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship May-April Commercial	£ 18 1/2
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs, ex-Ship	Nominal.

Tone of Rapeseed:—

Linseed, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship April-May Nominal	£ 21

Tone of Linseed:—

Cottonseed, Bombay sound delivered per ton Apl.-May Paid	£ 9 1/8
Toria Rapeseed:—Apl.-May Paid firmer	18 1/8
Linseed, Argentine Apl.-May quiet after firmer	£ 21

Tone:—

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£ 83
Standard Copper G. M. B.	£ 59 1/2
Copper Braziers	£ 82 1/2
Yellow Metal	£ 8 1/4
Hard Spelter	£ 21 3/4
Corrugated Sheets	£ 16 1/8

WAR LOANS, ETC.

Funding Loans 4 %1960/90	£ 88
Victory Bonds 4 %	£ 90
War loan 5 % 1929/47	£ 101 3/4
Consols 2 1/2 %	39 3/4
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 %	34
Indian Stock 3 1/2 % (Sterling Loan).	65 1/-
Govt. Securities 3 %	55 3/4
7 p/c. Indian Loan	£ 112 3/4

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure May-June	10 1/2
Plantation First Larex Crepe April	8 5/8
Foreign of Coal Cardiff to Bombay	21

Tone:—Weaker.

JAVA SUGAR.

Brown Cawnpore 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta June-July Sellers	16/9
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta June. Sellers	19
Do. Do. June-July Sellers	18/8 1/2
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay June-July Sellers	19/8 1/2
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi June-July Sellers	19, 11 1/2

Tone:—Weaker.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From Our Correspondent.)

April 26.

In accordance with 8 points reporter higher in New York futures the Marwari Bazar opened this morning for Fully good Mg. Broach April, May at Rs. 463½ and declined till Rs. 458½. While Broach July, August opened at Rs. 487 and going up by half a rupee ceased to Rs. 482 on selling by Offices and one of the Japanese Houses, remaining Rs. 483 at 4 p.m. The Bazar finally closed at Rs. 482. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 483 and closed at Rs. 482½. Fine Mg. Oomra May opened at Rs. 379½ and declined to Rs. 375 which was the rate at 4 p.m. Fine Oomra July opened at Rs. 397½ went down to Rs. 396 the rate at 4 p.m. was Rs. 393. F. G. Mg. Bengal May was Rs. 341 and July Rs. 348 nominal. The market was entirely featureless to day.

Our market for ready cotton remained quiet yesterday and the inquiry was limited to nice really fine cotton. About 3,000 Bs. are reported to have been sold yesterday.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS (6 P. M.)

Bombay, April 27th.

		Rs.
Fully Good Broach	April May	458 1/2
" " "	July August	482 1/2
Fully Good Bengal	May	340
" " "	July	346 1/2
Fine Oomra	May	373 1/2
" " "	July	392 1/2
Southern	May/June	37 1/2
"	July Aug.	484 1/2

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, April 26th.

		Rs.
Fully Good Broach	April-May	459
" " "	July-Augt	483
Fully Good Bengal	May	340
" " "	July	346
Fine Oomra's	May	375
" " "	July	394
Southern	May June	475
"	July Aug.	485

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, April 26th.

Description,	Super-Fine	F Good	Good	fine
M. G. Bengal and sind Punjab	—	375	355	335
M. G. Oomra's No. 4	403	388	373	—
M. G. Central P. No. 1	433	418	403	—
M. G. Central P. No 2	418	403	388	—
M. G. Broach	—	478	468	458
M. G. Punjab American	—	—	—	—

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc, the 48 hours ending 6 p. m., on 25th April 1922.

Cotton	18439	Bales.
Wheat	8298	Cwt.
Linseed	16448	"
Rape, etc	47-8	"
Gingelly seed	2244	"
Poppyseed	76	"
Groundnute	6211	"
Castorseed	9718	"
Rice	3 22	"
Myra ollama	2127	"
Cottonseed	17388	"
Mowrasseed	Nil	
Gram	3035	"
Juwar	521	"
Masur	133	"
Barley	512	"
Bajra	1032	"
Coal	3040	Tons.

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

Bars Gold ready Rs. 28-5
Bars Gold forward 28-2-6
Bars Silver ready 93-4
Bars Silver 1st settlement 93-7

EXCHANGE.

B. C. Rate Bank's selling T T 1/3 1/32
B. C. Rate Bank's selling D D 1/3 1/16
On London Bank's selling T T 1/3 3/32
On London Bank's selling D D 1/3 1/8
On London Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/3 11/32
On London Bank's buying T T 1/3 5/32
On London Bank's buying D D 1/3 3/16
Tone of Exchange—Steady Market.
On Paris Bank's selling D D Frcs 295
On Paris Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs 315
On Paris Bank's buying T T Rs. 305
On Japan Bank's selling T T Rs. 170
On Japan Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 165
On Hongkong Bank's selling D D Rs. —
London Gold ready sh 93
London Silver ready d 34-1/2
London Silver forward d 34-5/8
Tone of Silver—Quiet India sold.

CROSS RATES ON LONDON TO THE POUND STERLING.

American Exchange dollars 4.42¼
French Exchange Frcs 47.50
Swiss Exchange Frcs 22.70
Belgium Exchange Frcs 51.70
Italian Exchange Frcs 81.60
German Exchange Mrks 1160
Prague Exchange Krons 226

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

3½ per cent Paper Rs. 57
5 per cent War Loan 83
4 per cent Terminable Loan 96
4 per cent Conversion Loan 75
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1922 99/14
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1928 101
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1926 100/6
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1930 100/6
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935 103/4
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1974 64
6 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1930 95
4 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1974 64
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1929 to 49 95
4 per cent Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974 64

SHARES.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

BANKS.

Imperial 1342/8, Contributary 357/8, India 115, Central 33/8, Tata Bank 15 and Eastern 73.

COTTON MILLS.

Ah. Advance 2650, Alliance 315, Apollo 87/8, Birla Mills 81/4xd., By-Cotton 1150, By-Dyeing 1407/8, Bradbury 1070, Century 820, Cent. India 4805, Colaba Land 2220, Coorla 267/8, Crescent 562/8, Currimbhoy 1650, David 1430, Edw. Sassoon 515, Elphinstone 137/8, Fazulbhoy 1392/8, Ind. Malwa 607/8, Jamshed Mfg. 535, Kastoorchand 975, Kohinoor 3290, Madhowji 525, New Great 822/8, New City 660, Pabani 890, Pearls 1120, Phœnix 950, Premier 170, Planet 267/8, Shapurji 336/4, Simplex 912/8, Standard 2500n., Swan 1050, Swadeshi 5090, Tata Mill 1190n., and Vishnu Cotton 2050xd.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 500xd., B. Burma 460, B. Burma N. I. 135pr., Bt. Burma pet 10/8, B. Tramway 113/12, B. Flour 1450xd., B. Steam 215, Bundi cement 43, Ind. Cement 270, Katni Ord. 245, Katni Defd. 1120, New India 18, Tata Iron Ord. 57/8, Tata Iron Defd. 197/8, Tata Iron N. Ord. 50, Tata Iron N. Defd. 145, Tata Hydro 840, Tata Oil 48/12 and Scindia Steam 6/4.

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, April 26th.

Bank Telegraphic		1/3 3/32
Bank Demand		1/3 1/8
Doc. Acceptance 3 m/s		1/3 3/-
Fcs. Demand		295
American Dollars		361
Honkong Dollars		203
Shanghai		274
Japan		169 1/2
Singapor		184

Market Steady.

GROSSMITH'S
"GOLDEN STILL"
Eau de Cologne

Wonderful freshness, invigorating quality and delightful odour, distinguish this really high-class Eau de Cologne, which is undoubtedly the finest production of its kind.

It is manufactured from the purest ingredients and blended with the knowledge derived from nearly one hundred years' daily practice.

There is nothing more welcome for headache, fatigue, or distressed nerves, than "Golden Still" Eau de Cologne.

Of all Chemists and Bazaars.
Beware of worthless imitations.
Insist on having the original, made by

J. GROSSMITH & SON,
Distillers of Perfumes,
Newgate Street, London, E.C.

Proprietors of the celebrated Hasu-no-Hana, Phûl-Nana, Shem-el-Nessim, and Wana-Ranee Perfumes.

RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR BOMBAY.
Special Musical Charity Performance.
BY
Aftab-e Sistar Barkat Ullah Khan
AT THE EXCELCIOR THEATRE
On Wednesday 3rd May 1922 from 6 to 8 P. M. (S. T.)
Rates Rs. 10, 7, 5, 3, 2, 1.
The Tickets can be had of "Bombay Samachar" office and at the Theatre on the day of the entertainment.

Wonderful Astrologer.
Mr. Rupachandha. B.A., Hindu Ashram, Lahore, writes on 10-10-12. "The perusal of THE HEAVENS UNVEILED has well-repaid me."
The wonderful book "The Heavens Unveiled" enable you to know your future for ten years, your longevity methods of prolonging longevity to read the full Annual Life Reading and Character Reading of everybody, etc. It also contains God's Siva's method of telling future events without horoscopes or date of birth Price Rs. 2. The premier Astrological Bureau, Chodavaram Vizag. District.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, April 26th. 6 p.m.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Ready.	Bazaar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	..67 0 0	9 8 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-3068	0 0	9 8 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	..73 0 0	10 0 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	..10 12 0	11 4 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	..10 12 0	11 4 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	..12 0 0	12 8 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	..14 2 0	14 12 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	..13 12 0	14 4 0
Teelseed, White 80-15	..78 0 0	16 0 0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25	..76 0 0	— —
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50	..75 0 0	— —
Teelseed Black	..70 0 0	— —
Poppyseed, White	..13 8 0	14 8 0
Groundnuts	..76 0 0	— —
Jawa	— —	— —
Mowrasseed	.. 7 0 0	— —
Barley	..55 0 0	— —
Castorseed	..54 0 0	— —
Cotton Seeds Ready	..38 0 0	5 9 0

Forward.	Rs. a. p.
Wheat April-May	9 12 0
Wheat Sept	9 15 0
Linseed May	14 11 3
Linseed Sept.	15 3 0

MILL-STORES-MARKET.

April 26.

There was entered weakness in Healds, which are now Quoted at Rs. 2-8 and even less. Reeds are quite steady though without demand. Leather and woolen goods had practically no inquiry and the market kept unaltered. Spot inquiry is also limited. Home-market has slightly declined in woolen goods. Other commodities are uncharged at the same prices.

CHEMICALS MARKET.

April 26.

Quotations:—
Salt Anitone—Rs. 1-1.
Salt Epsom—Rs. 8.
Salt Antimony—Rs. 1-1.
Salt Glauber—Rs. 5-4.
Chloride Magnesium—Rs. 8.
Chloride Zinc—Rs. 22-8.
Chloride Calcium—Rs. 8.
Brown Sugar lead—Rs. 36.
Bichromate Soda.—Rs. 62.
Bichromate Potash.—Rs. 72.
Bleaching Powder—Rs. 21.
Oxalic Acid—Rs. 67.
Sulphuric Acid—Rs. 17.
Caustic Soda—Rs. 32.
Potash Chloride—Rs. 0-5-3.

TOKIO LETTER.

THE HIDDEN HAND IN JAPAN.

CONTROL OF RADICAL ACTIVITIES.

BIRTH CONTROL MOVEMENT.

(From Our Correspondent.)

TOKIO, March 8.

It is pretty hard to follow the trend of political events in Japan unless one is fully conversant with the inner machinery of a system which makes it incumbent upon the Government and the majority party in the lower house of the Diet to dance to the tunes of powerful influences bohind the throne. It is a secret hand which makes or unmakes a cabinet, and woo betide a government which dares to defy its commands. The rejection of the Universal Suffrage Bill in the Lower House by a sould vote of the seiyukai party has greatly strengthened the popular belief that the party system as it exists in Japan does more to cater to the wishes of an autocratic bureaucracy than be of any service to the nation at large. Only a few years ago, the Seiyukai was the greatest champion of universal suffrage and had a bill to this effect passed in the House of Representatives which was later on defeated in the House of Peers. Now, when there is generally conceded to be a much more democratic leaven at work among the people than before the European war, the same party under the same leadership ranges herself on the side of reaction. It is undeniable that many of the members of the Seiyukai were at heart in favour of an extension of the ballot but heavy pressure was brought to bear upon them to present a united front for the summary rejection of the bill.

The present Ministry and the Seiyukai, though much against the dictates of their conscience, **are leaving no stones** unturned to impede the progress of this movement which they think strikes at the very foundation of class system in Japan. Some 70,000 people took part in the demonstrations that were held in support of the bill when the same was being discussed by the members of the "boy" parliament, and they were guarded by 10,000 policemen. Ropes were drawn in and around the Diet and throughout the vast city of Tokyo the police and the military gendarmes were in great prominence. The Diet and its vicinity presented a spectacle analogous to that of a state of siege and it looked as if a great catastrophe was about to fall upon us for which the authorities had made elaborate preparations. The evidence for a state of nervousness in Government circles was not far to seek. But be it said to the credit of the demonstrators that they behaved in the most gentlemanly manner in spite of the fact that the treatment meted out to them smacked of martial law. The clashes between the police and the people were conspicuous by their absence while the newspapers have unanimously condemned the high-handed and arrogant attitude of the guardians of law.

Although a strict ban was placed on the holding of out-door gatherings the police had assured the suffrage enthusiasts that their constitutional right of petitioning the Diet would not be forbidden them. It was a very wise step on the part of the Government to have allowed the people to discharge the extra steam that had accumulated in their brains. Nearly 20,000 petitions were signed and handed to clerks of the Lower House, the first and many others which followed were signed in blood. The performance of the drama is apparently over and there reigns calmness on the surface. The Government has come out with flying colours but as a Japanese paper has rightly said it sits on a live volcano, which has stopped belching out fire and ashes for the time being.

CONTROL OF RADICAL ACTIVITIES.

Another measure which has aroused the popular resentment against the present ministry is its submission to the legislature a bill for the Control of Radical Activities. The newspapers in a body are taking strong objections to the enactment of such a measure and are waging a relentless war against this obnoxious piece of legislation which is now being debated upon by the members of the House of Peers. It is presumed that the motives which impelled the authorities to introduce the bill are to check the inflow of "dangerous" thoughts into Japan. A cursory glance at the contents of the bill reveals the fact that the Japanese authorities in framing it took their cue from the iron laws of Bismarck which were enacted for controlling the activities of the Socialists, and without which the foundations of Prussia would have been weakened. The great terror of Soviet propaganda and its sequel the growth of Communism in Japan is also haunting the Government circles like a gaunt spectre.

The greatest amount of opposition to the bill is on the grounds that it is so obscurely worded that it will give the authorities an effective handle to create a scare against anybody who may have the temerity of harbouring ideas that offend the official temperament, and that it is against the trend of the times and interferes with freedom of speech and other consitiutional rights and privileges of the Japanese people. Dr. Gontaro Suehiro of the Imperial University characterises the bill as the most senseless measure ever introduced in a legislature by any government, and seriously believes that its enactment would instead of putting a check to the activities of radicals, prove a strong factor for the rapid growth of "dangerous" ideas. According to Professor Abe, a well-known student of Socialistic doctrines, the Japanese farmers are much more intelligent than the Russian peasants and an upheavel like the one in Russia will never take place in Japan. There is reported to be a great difference of opinion even among the members of the government party. Dr. Uzawa, a leading member of the Seiyukai has made known his determination to quit the party if the Seiyukai persists in upholding the bill and he is being supported by the younger and more progressive elements of his party.

The "Jiji," exponent of liberal ideas, has grave apprehensions in the event of the bill coming into force, and thinks that "the people may be divested of the freedom of carrying on studies on thoughts and ideas of the peoples abroad. And, if this freedom is taken away from the people, the nation will retrograde intellectually and be isolated from the trend of the spirit of times." The Osaka Mainichi, one of the two most widely circulated papers in Japan, while commenting upon the proposed bill remarks, "In our opinion, nihilistic and communistic tenets and theories are of such a character as will immediately evaporate and disappear once they are exposed to the light of reason and intellect of the people. We ought not to be afraid of them, but, if we drive them into the part of society where the light of sound knowledge and commonsense of the people does not penetrate, then they will grow and expand and cause the nation no small trouble and annoyance."

The terms of the Radical Activities Control Act which has raised such a storm of opposition throughout the country, are briefly as follows:—

1. Those who disseminate or attempt to disseminate anarchism, communism and other radical doctrines are to be punished by imprisonment not exceeding seven years. Those who instigate the dissemination of such doctrines or consent to act at the instigation are to be punished in the same way.

2. Those who form associations aimed at the propagation of such doctrines or organize movements for their dissemination are to be punished by imprisonment or imprisonment with hard labour not exceeding 10 years.

3. Those who preach or attempt to preach the destruction of the foundations of society by violence, rioting, threats, and by other means are to be punished by imprisonment with or without hard labour not exceeding five years.

4. Those who render financial or other assistance in the execution of the crimes mentioned in Article 3 are to be punished under the provisions of that article. Those who receive such assistance are to be punished in the same way.

5. Those who surrender themselves before the detection of the crimes mentioned in Article 4 will have their sentences commuted or will be released.

6. The provisions of this law will also be applied to those who commit the crimes mentioned in Articles 1, 2, 3 and 4 outside of the sphere where the law is in force.

BIRTH CONTROL MOVEMENT.

Mrs. Margaret Sanger, president of the American Birth Control League, is expected to reach Yokohama within a week. The Japanese Consul-General at San Francisco, acting under the orders of the Tokyo Foreign Office, refused to *visa* her passport for Japan. Signs were in evidence that this advocate of Neo-Malthusian activities will not be permitted to set foot on Japanese soil, but after a great deal of departmental fight between the Foreign and the Home Offices, it is now virtually certain that she will be permitted to land as well as speak in public, if she confines herself within the limits of moderation. In an interview which an enterprising Tokyo journal has secured by radio from the Taiyo Maru, on which Mrs. Sanger is sailing towards Japan, she remarks that the Japanese Department of Home affairs was under a delusion about her, as she had no intention of dealing with practical methods of birth control but her addresses would be confined to the necessity of birth control for social improvement. In an interview published in another Tokyo newspaper, the American advocate of Malthusian theories is quoted as saying that it was not only the expansion of populations which the birth control movement aimed at but to regulate the number of children by the condition of health of the mother and her children.

As a matter of fact, the birth-control movement is fairly active in Japan and a number of addresses which Mrs. Sanger is expected to give under the auspices of the Magazine Kaizo (Reconstruction) will it is hoped give the necessary impetus for an important birth control movement in this country. The Government is bitterly against the movement making a headway among the Japanese people and it is only to avoid a fuss being made about it in America and Europe where Japan is looked upon as the Germany of the East, that the authorities have with great reluctance given her the permission to land. In this connection it will be of great interest to note that a few months ago, Mrs. Sanger while speaking at London gave an account of her recent work in the United States with special reference to the effect on the Japanese representatives who were inquiring into the possibilities of birth control as an antidote to the poison of militarism which is being fostered in Japan by its rapidly increasing population and consequent need of expansion."

The Japanese population is no doubt increasing by leaps and bounds and a static food supply of the island empire raises a very complex problem for the authorities who though opposed to birth control, perhaps fearing for the supply of cannon fodder, are encouraging emigration to South America, Manchuria and Mongolia etc. Opinions are divided among educationists and men of learning. Some are reported to have delared that birth-control in Japan will lead to a lowering of morals on the part of the general public, while others think that if Japan is to continue as one of the powers of the world, the nation will have to practise birth-control. Baron Keikichi Ishimoto, the son of a former Minister of War, but himself a great leader of democratic Japan, who is to be the host of Mrs. Sanger during her stay in this country is, along with Baroness Ishimoto, leading a great fight for the adoption of this new doctrine by his countrymen. He refutes all the theories of emigrations etc., as absured and thinks that the only way of solving the population question in Japan lies in birth-control. In the opinion of Baron Ishimoto, the stage of argument is already past in European countries, the government itself encouraging it in Holland, and it will be improper for the Japanese not to take into consideration the advice rendered by two of the greatest men of thought in the world—H. G. Wells and Bertrand Russel-who are seriously of the opinion that Japan shoud regulate her population by the adoption of Birth-Control.

RENOUNCES HIS PERSONAL WEALTH.

Mr. Takero Arishima, a former professor of the University of Agriculture at Sapporo and one of the greatest novelists and socialists of present day Japan, has made known his determination to renounce his personal estate, valued at more than five lakhs of yen, in order "to become a member of the proletriat." Mr. Arishima is a great admirer of Tolstoy whose writings made him a convert to Socialism some ten years ago, and it is to follow in the footsteps of the Russian Prince in Tolstoy's "Resurrection" that he has disposed of his estate, which consists of agricultural lands in Hokkaido. The Japaneso novelist intends to divide the land into small lots and hand it over with clear titles to the tenant farmers at present working on them. His action does not come as a surprise upon his friends and others who knew him well, as he had been thinking of foregoing his wealth for the last ten years.

Mr. Arishima is at present engaged in writing a novel about the history of socialism in Japan during the Meiji era. The hero of the novel is Mitsujiro Nishikata, the great socialist leader, who led a successful strike against the Nippon Railway Company, although his father was one of its directors. In the course of an article which Mr. Arishima has contributed to a Japanese magazine, he expresses pleasure at the thought of foregoing his wealth and feels as if he has been reborn. Further on he says "I hesitated for a time as I could not evolve any scheme of placing the land in the hands of my tenants that would insure their continued occupation and protect them from the avarice of the capitalists. I can not delay any longer in giving up my wealth, however, since I feel that I am committing an unpardonable sin in retaining possession of my estate. I can no longer disobey the whisperings of my conscience. All that I can do is to hope that the tenants to whom I am bequeathing my estate will enjoy their bequests for a long time to come."

WEI-HAI-WEI.

The Peking Correspondent of the "Jiji" is responsible for the authenticity of a cablegram to to the Peking Government from Mr. Chu, the Chinese Charge d'Affaires at London saiyng that when he, acting under instructions from his home government, visited the British Foreign Office and conveyed the message of gratitude for the declaration made by the British Government regarding the retrocession of Wei-hai-wei, the Director of the Far Eastern Bureau of the Foreign Office behaved himself in a way which was beyond his comprehension. The Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs also acted in a curious manner. He said that inasmuch as China was now in a state of disruption and as the Peking Government was not-competent to effect the unity of the country, the question of the retrocession of Wei-hai-wei must be handled with great circumspection. Its return would take place in twenty years' or even fifty years' time. This piece of news has fallen upon the Chinese authorities like a bolt from the blue in view of the fact that they were so sanguine as to count on immediate retrocession of the territory.

The announcement about the retrocession of Wei-hai-wei was made by Mr. Balfour at the Washington Conference when pressure was brought to bear upon Japan to withdraw from Shantung. It was received with great satisfaction among the conference circles and was hailed as the end of an era of "spheres of influence." The crocodile tears which the British representatives at Washington shed when sympathising with the downtrodden millions of China and offered to give every kind of help to raise their status among the family of nations were usually taken with a grain of salt by the people in the Far East, but to the simple minded Chinese the present attitude of the British Foreign Office might be very shocking.

POONA NOTES.

MULSHI SATYAGRAHA STRUGGLE

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, April 25.

The Vasant Vyakhyan Mela will commence this year on or after 4th of May and will close by the begining of June 1922. Noted speakers and men of learning including almost all the prominent men of all parties throughout the Greater Maharastra have been invited to speak. It is understood, that Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Messrs. Aney, Baptista, Jinnah, Jayakar and several others are among the speakers

The Additional District Magistrate of Poona has issued a Notice under Section 144 prohibiting all sorts of passive resistance in the Mulshi Petha. At a meeting held on Monday last, a resolution notifying the commencement of general Satyagraha from the 1st of May by disobeying the prohibitory order of the Magistrate was passed. Speeches were made by Messrs. Phatak, Ranade and other Satyagrahis exhorting the Mavlas to be ready for the coming struggle. All Volunteers, therefore, are requested to arrive at Mulshi before the end of the month. Mr. J. S. Karandikar, Assistant Editor of the 'Kesari', along with several other Satyagrahis has already disobeyed the order.

A full size oil-painting of Lokamanya Tilak was unveiled on Sunday last on the occasion of the annual gathering of the D. E Society's New English School. A subscription for the purpose had already been started by the students of the New English School from amongst themselves. An exhibition showing the boys' skill in Manual arts, such as carpentry, cane work, etc., was also opened. Tiny cane-chairs and other sundry cane-work and the varied wooden work as well as all prepared by the New English School Boys made a creditable show.

The seventh anniversary of Tilak Home Rule League will be celebrated on Friday the 28th instant on the Shiwaji Mandit grounds under the presidentship of Mr. N. C. Kelkar.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

April 26.

S S Shadwell, Jones, Porebunder.
S S Sealda, Sharp, Busreh.
S S Barala, Kitson, Busreh.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

S S Circassia, Rome, Liverpool.
S S Bandra, Fitzherbert, Busreh.
S S Sealda, Sharp, Calcutta.
S S Sangola, Levy, Calcutta.
S S Tregonell, Strike, Delagoabay.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Sealda for Calcutta.
Steamer Varsova for Persian Gulf.

S S Sealda:—The B I S N Co's steamer Sealda, 3399 tons, Captain H A Sharp, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh, with a general cargo.

S S Barala:—The B I S N Co's steamer Barala 1899 tons, Captain A Kitson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Circassia:—The Anchor Line steamer Circassia, 4327 tons, Captain W B Rome, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Liverpool, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Bandra:—The B I S N Co's steamer Bandra, 1899 tons, Captain D C Fitzherbert, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Sealda:—The B I S N Co's steamer Sealda, 3399 tons, Captain H A Sharp, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Calcutta, with a general cargo.

S S Sangola:—The B I S N Co's steamer Sangola, 3349 tons, Captain H E S Levy, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Calcutta, with a general cargo.

EXPORT.

April 26.

S S Morea for London:—200 cwts raisins, E Virjee and Co; 32 cwts kismiss, J D Malta and Co; 177 cwts kismiss, D Odouji and Co; 500 cwts kismiss, Kalyandas Bros; 200 cwts kismiss, K Gordhandas; 315 cwts chutney, F Nowroji

S S Circassia for Liverpool:—92 cwts linseed cakes, Birla Bros; 40 bales wool, M Nissim; 65 bales wool, B Harbham and Co.

S S Circassia for Marseilles:—4999 cwts groundnuts, Ralli Bros.

S S Olympia for Marseilles:—1000 cwts castorseed, 2000 cwts groundnuts, 4000 cwts linseed, Volkart Bros.

S S City of London for Marseilles:—2000 cwts groundnuts, Strauss and Co.

S S City of London for Liverpool:—1500 tons manganese ore, Turner Morrison and Co.

S S Mediterraneo for Hamburg:—47 cwts almonds, M H Dehdashti; 1000 cwts myrabolams, 100 cwts sandal chips, M B Kaisha; 55 bales cotton, H Nemsey and Co; 100 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 57 cwts senna leaves, 20 cwts dry chillies, S Gordhon and Sons; 120 bales cotton, 85 bales cotton fly, K Visram and Co.

S S Mediterraneo for Dieppe (for orders):—12000 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros.

S S Tuscan Prince for Hamburg:—100 bales hemp, M B Kaisha 53 bales cotton fly, H E Bode and Sons; 55 bales cotton fly, K Visram and Co.

S S Iris for Havre or Hamburg:—10000 cwts linseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co.

S S Iris for Havre:—4000 cwts rapeseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co.

S S Iris for Hamburg:—280 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

S S Laconia for Marseilles:—6000 cwts linseed, 139 cwts teelseed, Ralli Bros.

S S Laconia for Genoa:—30 bales cotton, G Virjee and Co.

S S Tevere for Trieste:—55 bales cotton, Patel Bros.

S S Tevere for Venice:—2 bales silk waste, Ageo.

S S Concordia for Hull:—28 cwts bonemeal, E C Nanji; 6000 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros.

S S Concordia for Middlesborough:—900 tons manganese ore, W and A Graham and Co.

S S River Trent for New York:—500 cwts gum Persian, 468 cwts red pepper, 30 cwts cardomoms, M Jafarbhoy; 204 cwts gum kadaya, L Mawji and Co; 99 cwts gum karaya, 40 cwts sandal chips, 5 cwts cardomom seed, N Mooljee and Co.

S S Mashobra for Antwerp:—440 bales cotton, N M K Kaisha.

S S Gyoko Maru for Kobe:—3000 bales cotton, N M K Kaisha; 500 bales cotton, Y K Kaisha.

S S Gyoko Maru for Osaka:—500 bales cotton, Y K Kaisha; 500 bales cotton, N M K Kaisha.

S S Gyoko Maru for Yokkaichi:—1000 bales cotton, N M K Kaisha.

S S Saiko Maru for Kobe:—1000 bales cotton, N M K Kaisha.

IMPORT.

April 26.

S S Trgonell from Akyab, Agents B I S N Co:—102606 bags rice.

S S Firoozi from Suakin, Agents The Bombay and Persia S N Co and the Arab Steamers Ltd:—16 bags coffee, 100 packages dry fish, 26 packages sharkfins, 5 bags beans, 1 bag gum, 37 jottas 105 packages gum methe, 2 bales skins, 25 cases whisky, 2 bundles mats.

S S E O Saltmarsh from Durban, Agents Killick Nixon and Co:—5308 tons coal.

S S Marie Maersk from Durban, Agents W and A Graham and Co:—6605 tons coal.

S S Varela from Basrah, Agents B I S N Co:—28 bundles silver, 32 bundles gold, 7 bundles specie.

S S Varela from Rangoon Agents B I S N Co:—545 bags chola, 200 bags beans, 516 bags jowaree, 110 bags millet, 90555 bags rice, 2619 bags wheat, 90 bars pig lead, 100 Nos 40 P D I. oil, 25 casks grease, 200 casks joggery, 2 bales cotton piece-goods, 50 bundles gunnies, 1 bundle carpets.

S S Loredano from Cardiff, Agents Venice S N Co:—5526 tons coal.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour, during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay, Mean Time, depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill.

Day of week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Sill.	LOW WATER. Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time	Depth on sill.
	Apl.	h. m.	ft. in	Apl.	h. m.	ft. in.
Th.	27	m 11 49	28 1	27	m 5 13	15 8
		11 0a	27 8		6 38a	17 7
F	28	m 0 22a	28 4	28	m 5 45	15 8
					6 14a	17 8
S	29	m 0 12	27 3	29	m 6 17	15 1
		0 56a	28 5		6 47a	18 0
S	30	m 0 46	27 0	30	m 6 50	15 2
	May	1 32a	28 2	May	7 24a	18 6
M	1	m 1 18	2 1	1	m 8 3	17 10
		10 6a	26 4		8 4a	18 8
Tu.	2	m 2 0	26 0	2	m 8 2	16 2
		2 5a	27 2		8 55a	19 7
W	3	m 11 16	27 6	3	m 9 41	16 3
		11 [illegible]	27 3		5 2a	7 9

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing weeks.

Apl.	27 (Thursday)	Sunrise.	6h. 29m.	Sunset.	6h. 54m.
"	28 (Friday)	..	6h. 28m.	..	6h. 54m.
"	29 (Saturday)	..	6h. 33m.	..	6h. 55m
"	30 (Sunday)	..	6h. 32m.	..	6h. 55m
May	1 (Monday)	..	6h. 32m.	..	6h. 53m
"	2 (Tuesday)	..	6h. 31m	..	6h. 53m
"	3 (Wednesday)	..	6h. 30m.	..	6h. 54m.

Phases of the Moon.—First Quarter, April 5th, 11h. 15.6m. a.m.; Full Moon, 12th, 8h. 12.7m. a.m.; Last Quarter, 19th, 6h. 20.2m. a.m.; New Moon, 27th, 10h. 20.7m. p.m.

THE WEATHER.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, April 25.

A storm from the Bay has broken up in the hills of Upper Burma. There has been nearly general rain in Upper Burma and the Arakan and and Chittagong coasts and local rain in Tenasserin with a few falls in Assam, Bombay Deccan, Mysore.

The chief amounts are:—Kyaukpyu three inches; Akyab one and a half; Maymyo four; Minbu and Mondalay one; Monywa a half; Yamethin and Lashio three-quarters, Chittagong, Darjeeling half; Poona a quarter.

Temperature is generally high in northern India from Baluchistan to North Bengal. Wireless information from ships indicates that no storm now exists but that the weather is equally in south-east of Arabian Sea.

Forecast:—A decrease in Upper Burma.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA

Bombay, April 25th.

Thease of observations taken at 8 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Baromot & corrected to 32 deg Fehr in	..	..	29.787
Temperature of Air	..	Degree..	80 8
Wet Bulb Thermometer	..	" ..	76.5
Dew Point	..	" ..	7 0
Relative humidity of Air	..	" ..	0.733
Extent of cloudy sky (the w ole sky cloudy—10)	..	" ..	5.4
Maximum temperature of Air	..	" ..	93.5
Minimum do do do	..	" ..	81.4
General direction of Wind	..	..	
from midnight to midnight	..	..	W.WSW.SSW.ESE.
Movement of Wind do	..	miles	114

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HOURS ON WEDNESDAY, THE 26TH OF APRIL 1922.

	Temp. in Shade		Rainfall		Wind.	
	Maximum past 24 hours	Minimum Past 24 hours	8 hours	Past 24 hours	Total 1st Nov. to date	Departure 1st Nov. to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	.. ..	.. ..	..	..	..	..
Do. 25th	77.8	64.6	55	..	1.97	+1.96
Jask	88.8	76.2	46	..	6.72	+1.66
Muskat	92.5	79.8	44	..	1.98	—1.92
Do. 25th	93.3	80.6	96	..	1.98	—1.91
PUNJAB—						
Multan	106.7	74.5	34	..	1.60	—0.08
Rawalpindi	99.2	77.0	22	..	13.80	+1.40
Lahore	105.6	79.4	27	..	1.66	—8.22
Hissar	107.1	82.1	8	..	1.23	—0.99
Ambala	105.7	78.4	13	..	2.79	—0.08
Delhi	105.2	82.0	24	..	0.85	—8.50
UNITED PROVINCES						
Agra	108.5	81.2	16	..	0.90	—1.12
Mainpuri	108.9	78.2	33	..	0.75	—1.95
Jhansi	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cawnpore	107.6	85.4	24	..	2.36	+0.02
Allahabad	..	..	..	..	..	..
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	109.7	78.4	35	..	2.60	+1.36
Karachi	86.9	77.2	88	..	1.40	—0.16
Ajmer	104.6	78.4	23	..	0.06	—1.40
Jaipur	108.3	78.2	15	..	0.28	—1.49
Kotah	110.6	79.8	11	..	0.06	—1.41
Mount Abu	91.0	74.0	15	..	0.27	—0.99
GUJRAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	102.6	75.5	70	..	0	—0.55
Dwarka	89.8	81.4	87	..	0	—0.55
Veraval	87.3	81.3	89	..	0.04	—0.48
Rajkot	97.0	81.8	49	..	0	—0.51
Bhavnagar Para	1?.8	81.8	80	..	0	—0.55
Surat	..	81.5	69	..	0	—0.44
Ahmedabad	104.2	81.5	39	..	0	—0.41
Deesa	111.6	84.1	37	..	0	—0.55
Neemuch	104.7	80.8	67	..	0.48	—0.47
Indore	106.8	80.1	54	..	0.36	—0.79
CENTRAL PROVINCES						
Jubbulpore	105.8	76.5	25	..	2.36	—0.75
Sangor	105.8	80.0	13	..	1.95	—0.50
Hosangabad	110.7	80.0	24	..	3.80	+0.77
Khandwa	111.2	82.1	3.	..	2.30	+0.83
Akola	113.6	80.7	13	..	2.29	+0.05
Amraoti	111.6	86.7	22	..	0.68	—1.89
Nagpur	111.3	84.9	19	..	0.64	—2.57
Chanda	110.6	80.0	27	..	1.13	—2.31
Raipur	109.7	73.4	18	..	1.39	—1.11
KONKAN—						
Bombay	93.8	81.2	76	..	0	—0.71
Ratnagiri	9..	8..0	70	..	0.41	—0.66
Mormugoa	93.8	80.9	71	..	1.78	—0.10
Karwar	93.1	81.9	68	..	1.58	—0.68
DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	101.6	76.0	25	..	0.70	—0.46
Ahmednagar	102.5	71.5	63	0.06	1.09	—0.75
Poona	94.4	68.4	79	0.69	1.41	—0.22
Sholapur	..	..	59	..	7.20	+5.06
Bijapur	100.7	72.8	80	0.01	6.60	+4.44
Belgaum	90.9	69.0	78	..	7.68	+3.99
Aurangabad	105.1	76.8	48	..	1.59	—0.37
Hanamakonda (Jadur)	110.9	88.1	35	..	2.53	—0.93
Hyderabad	106.4	81.9	48	..	7.10	+4.09
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	91.0	79.9	72	..	4.85	+0.21
Calicut	92.0	81.5	80	..	5.33	—4.71
Cochin	92.1	83.7	73	..	15.10	—0.38
Colombo	90.5	78.1	94	0.02	20.98	—15.96
MADRAS EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	96.3	82.1	70	..	3.50	—4.03
Bellary	101.8	76.1	57	..	4.08	+0.2
Cuddapah	107.2	87.6	51	..	5.69	—1.87
Madras	95.2	81.6	69	..	9.59	—11.88
Bangalore	94.4	70.9	70	..	5.42	+0.30
Coimbtore	98.7	78.8	66	..	9.58	+2.22
Trichinopoly	..	..	..	..	..	..
Negapatam	96.0	80.7	68	..	13.64	—17.88

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours, on Wednesday, the 26th April, 1922, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is lower than usual. Both day and night temperatures are above normal, the excess in the minimum being 10 degree to 12 degree at several stations.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is locally below normal. Both day and night temperature re generally above normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear in the north and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is below normal in Rajputana. Day temperature is higher than usual except at Karachi. Night temperature is locally above normal in Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are heavily clouded. Humidity is in excess in Central India West, but is locally below normal in Gujarat and Kathiawar. Day temperature is in excess at Dwarka, Dessa and Indore, but has fallen to the normal or below it elsewhere. Night temperature continues generally above the average.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are in general lightly to moderately clouded. The air is drier than usual. Day temperature is above normal at most stations, Akola recording a maximum of 113 degree. Night temperature is above the average in the west of the division.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is normal. Day temperature is higher than usual at Bombay and Mormugao. Night temperature is in slight excess at Karwar.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad. Poona reports 0.69 ins. of rain. Skies are clear in east Hyderabad; elsewhere they are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is in excess in the Bombay Deccan. Both day and night temperatures are above normal in east Hyderabad; day temperature is below normal at Belgaum and Poona.

General Remarks.—Weather has been dry except for local rain in the north Bombay Deccan. Skies continue heavily clouded in Gujarat, Kathiawar, Central India West and north Bombay Deccan, and there has been a decrease in day temperature in these areas. Over the rest of northern and Central India temperature remains high.

Forecast.—A few thunderstorms are likely in the Bombay Deccan, the north Konkan and Gujarat.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 25th April, 1922.

The storm from the bay has broken up in the hills Upper Burma. There has been early general rain in Upper Burma and the Arakan and Chittagong coasts, and local rain in Tenasserim, with a few falls in Assam, the Bombay Deccan and Mysore.

The chief amounts are:—Kyaukpyu three inches; Akyab one and a half; Maymyo four; Minbu, Mandalay one; Monywa a half; Yamethin, Lashio three quarters; Chittagong, Darjiling a half; Poona a quarter. Temperature is generally high in northern India from Baluchistan to north Bengal. Wireless information from ships indicates that no storm now exists, but weather is equally in south-east of Arabian Sea.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, April 25.

The market continued steady in almost all sections with tolerably good turnover. Hardly any interest was shown in cottons both Dunbars and Keshorams remained stagnant. On strong hessian market jutes ruled firm, nothing advances in such instances as Anglo-India, Clive, Howrah, Reliance, Budge Budge, Lawrence, Northbrook and Gondalpara. Very little investment support, however, was manifest and most of the dealings were completed on speculative account. Coal section denoted strong tendency with a few sellers. Bengals were unobtainable and Talchers were very scarce at current figures, Burrakurs and Karanpura marked further rise and enquiry for the most of other stock without any interesting features. Imperial Banks and Government securities kept steady. Following were closing quotations:—

Government ecurities:—3½ per cent. Government paper 56-14, 5½ per cent. bonds 1928 at par, Imperial Bank (country) 352 s.l., Tata Industrial Bank 5-12 discount.

Cotton:—Dunbar 415, Keshoram 14-8, New Victoria 10-8 x.d.

Jute:—Alliance 452, Anglo India 327 x.d., Budge Budge 397, Century 7-6, Clive 27, Craig 5-4, Ganges 25, Gondalpara 770, Gourepore 480, Hooghly (pref) 12-4, Howrah 33-12, Kinnison 764, Lawrence 405, Lansdowne 185, Naihati 253, Northbrook 46.8, Oreint 120 Reliance 36, Union 315.

Coal:—Bhalgora 14-8, Bokaro and Ramgurh 46 s. l., Burrakur 37-8, Central Kerkend 52, Ghuscick and Mushia 27-8, Karanpura 52, New Tetturya 12-4, Sendra 23-8, Talcher 8.4.

Miscellaneous.—Hume Pipe 3-14, Indian Iron and Steel 50 s. l., Central Provinces Cement 8, Bengal Paper 34-8 xd. Titaghur Paper 13-8, Calcutta Steam Navigation 110, Dacca Electric Supply 11-12, British India Corporation (def) 16-8 and (pref) 102 s.l., Indo Burma Tin 4-11, Fort William Jute (deb) 97, Kharidah Jute (deb.) 90, Darjeeling Himalayan Railway 157.

Tea.—Teenali 11-4.

INCOME TAX EXPERTS
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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

FRIDAY, April 28.

Fourth Annual Genl. Meeting of the League for Combating Venereal Diseases, Sanitary Institute, Princess Street, 6-30 p.m.

Union Bank of India Ltd., Annual General Meeting of Shareholders at 3 p.m. (S. T.) at the head office.

Second LL.B., Intermd. Exam., in Commerce, B.Com. and Intermed. Examn. in Science. Results, University Hall, 1 p.m.

Ord. Genl. Meetings of the Indian Bleaching and Dyeing and Printing Works, Ltd., and the Premier Mills, Ltd., 137, Esplanade Road, 4 p.m.s and 4-5 p.m. respectively.

The Sholapur Spg. and Wg. Co., Ltd., Extraordinary Genl. Meeting, Tamarind Lane, 4-30 p.m.

SATURDAY, April 29.

Public meeting to celebrate the Jayanti of Shivaji, Marwadi Vidyalaya, 6-30 p.m.

The s.s. "Mantua," with the English Mails, leaves at 1 p.m.

SUNDAY, April 30.

Performance for he benefit of Mr. B. G. Horniman, at the Bombay Theatre, Grant Road Corner, 3 p.m. (S. T.). For details, see the announcement in our advertisement columns.

Domestic Occurrence.

DEATH.

LIMAYE.—Mr. Bapoo Narayan Limaye Manager Wishnoo Ballal and Co., expired yesterday the 26th instant at 10-30 a.m. in his own residence at Girgaon after a short illness of 2 days.

REQUIEM MASS.

There will be a Requiem High Mass for the repose of the soul of Mr. L. C. D'Souza, late 1st Grade Clerk, R.I.M. at the Church of Our Lady of Health, Cavel, on Friday the 28th April, at 7 a.m.. (S. T.).

ENGLISH MAILS.

The Mail Steamer "Delta" with the outward Mails of the 13th instant is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m. on Monday next.

The Clan Line s.s. "Stuart" arrived in London on the evening of the 24th inst.

GHAZI MUSTAFA KEMAL PASHA HIGH SCHOOL.

The High School and its Nagpada branch will close for Ramazan on the 28th inst. and will reopen on the 10th June.

ATIYA BEGUM'S VISIT TO EUROPE.

Atiya Begum and Mr. Fyzee Rahamin are leaving Bombay this week for a visit of six months to Europe. They intend to make Paris their headquarters and to visit Switzerland and Germany. Atiya Begum has been asked to lecture upon Indian subjects in Geneva and in Paris. The palace of pure Indian art Aiwan-i-Rafaat which Mr. Rahamin has built on Malabar Hill for Nazli Begum is so near completion that the artist is now free to leave his masterpiece and enjoy a well-earned holiday.

HEALTH OF BOMBAY.

The health of Bombay during the week ending 22nd April, was as noted below:—

The total mortality 827 was 49 more than in the preceding week; the death-rate registered was 36.57. These figures compare favourably with those for the 16th week of 1921 when the mortality was 1,525 and death-rate 80.96, and those for the week during the preceding quinquennium (1917-21) when the average mortality was 1,115 and death-rate 60.79.

The number of deaths from Influenza during the week was 18 and that from the diseases of the Respiratory system 336 as against 21 and 313 respectively in the preceding week. One notification of Influenzal Pneumonia was received during the week. Of the total deaths, 169 were among infants under one year of age, 23 deaths occurred among recent arrivals from the mofussil who at the time of their death had resided for less than 10 days in the City.

Cholera was absent during the week; Smallpox caused 6 attacks and 3 deaths; Plague caused 39 attacks (including 2 imported cases) and 32 deaths; The number of live births registered during the week 326 as against 354 in the 16th week of the last year and 364 the quinquennal average for the corresponding week in the five years (1917-21).

INVESTMENT POLICIES.

A careful perusal of the advertisement of Messrs. The Asiatic Investment Corporation, Ltd. (which appears in this issue in the advertisement columns), reveals the fact that the offer of the Company is a means of saving money for one and all, affording the surrender and loan benefits of an ordinary life insurance oplicy and the chance which every Policy has of drawing one of the large reimbursements or prizes which are to be drawn on the 15th day of every month.

These Policies, are issued for sums of Rs. 1,000, 500 and 250, each payable by monthly instalments of Rs. 6, 3 and Re. 1-8 each, respectively, redeemable after 15 years (or earlier, as in the case of Premium Bonds, by the monthly drawings referred to above). The magnitude of each prize necessarily depends upon the number of Policies in force at the time of each drawing.

TO-DAY'S MEETING.

THE SOCIETY OF ARCHITECTS.

The first Annual General Meeting will be held in the Sir J. J. School of art, Bombay to-day (Thursday), at 9 p.m.

FORTHCOMING MEETINGS.

RAMZAN AND MUSLIMS' DUTIES.

(Under the auspices of the Central Khilafat Committee, a public meeting of the Mussalmans of Bombay will be held to-morrow (Friday) in the Jama Musjid, just after Juma prayers, with Seth Chotani as President.

Mr. Zahoor Ahmad, Molvi Qamaruhmad, Molvi Nazirahmad, Editor of the Khilafat Usmania," and others, will speak on the Ramzan-ul-Mubarik and the duties of the Musalmaan. It is expected that all Mussalmans will attend the meeting after Juma prayers.

SHIVAJI JAYANTI.

Under the auspices of the Parsi Rajkeya Sabha, there will be a Public Meeting at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall on Saturday next 29th inst. at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.). to celebrate the Jayanti of Shivaji the Founder of the Mahratta Empire.

DADAR CO-OPERATIVE C. SOCIETY LTD.

The adjourned general meeting the Dadar Co-operative Credit Society Ltd., will be held at the Society's office on Sunday next (the 30th inst.) at 8 a.m. (S. T.) when the members are requested to be present.

CORONER'S COURT.

FATAL ASSAULT.

The Coroner concluded enquiry regarding the death of Babaji Ganpat Jadhav (18) employed in a printing press, and who was found lying injured and dead in a land in Khetwadi on Goodi Padwa Holiday. The facts of the case are already reported in these columns.

Mr. Reuben Solomon, pleader, appeared for one of the suspects, Bhica Balaji.

The jury returned on verdict that the death was due to fracture of the skull resulting apparently from his having been struck during an assault by certain persons among whom were the suspected men, but there was no evidence to show who struck the blow which proved fatal.

SEQUENCE OF DOMESTIC TROUBLE.

Mr. A. R. King, Coroner, held an inquest on Wednesday on the body of Abdul Razak Abdul Gani (55) who was found lying in a pool of blood in his room at Khoja Street on Wednesday morning.

The evidence showed that the deceased was a pensioned Jemadar of the 117th Marathas and was temporarily employed in the Karachi Police Force. In February last he came to Bombay with his wife, Kulsumbi, daughter Banubi and two children and lived in a house at Imamwada. One Abdul Rehman was introduced to his family, and he married Banubi two months ago. Banubi and Abdul Rehman lived in the same house but the latter used to quarrel with his mother-in-law and the deceased. Later on he refused to support his wife. Subsequently he offered to pay a rupee a day for her maintenance, but that too was discontinued after two or three days. Abdul Rehman seemed to be heavily in debt and there were several civil warrants against him. On Wednesday morning, Abdul Rehman came to his wife with some instrument shining in his hand. She shouted for helps, when Abdul Rehman went to his father-in-law and struck him in his abdomen. He cried out and fell off the cot. Abdul then ran away and has not been arrested yet.

A verdict of death from a wound inflicted in the abdomen with a knife by Abdul Rehman, who has obsconded, was recorded.

ORIENTAL LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

The forty-seventh annual general meeting of the shareholders of the Oriental Government Security Assurance Company, Limited, was held on Wednesday afternoon at the Company's registered office, Oriental Buildings, Fort. Mr. Sorabji Eduljee Warden presiding.

At the outset N. H. E. Sukhia and Dr. Ardeshar Mody objected to the chairman's subscribing his signature to the last year's minute of the meeting on the ground that several statements of the former were not included therein. The Chairman, however, ruled them out of the order. The chairman was then reading his speech in support of the adoption of the report, but he was often interrupted by Dr. Sukhia, the Chairman giving his ruling that he should not interrupt him as they had to go on with more important business of the meeting.

Dr. Sukhia—You have no locus standi before this meeting.

Chairman—It is my ruling that you should sit down.

The Chairman then read his address which said:—

I now wish to refer to the question of Expenditure. The Company has during the last few months been most unjustifiably criticized in certain quarters by persons whose only object appears to be to attempt to tarnish the good name of the Company. The criticism in question has taken the form of an attack on account of the increase in expenses in carrying on the business which has taken place in recent years and it has been asserted that this is due to extravagant Management. Nothing is further from the truth than this assertion, and I cannot understand the point of view taken up by some of our critics, who in their own business and domestic affairs, as well as in connection with any other Company or Public Body in which they are interested, must have found a very great proportionate increase in expenditure during the last few years. Why then should they consider that this Company is extravagantly managed, when the same conditons apply as in any other public or private concern? As a business man I have had in my own business to encounter and meet these changed conditions. Either our critics are not alive to the increasol costs of practically everything connected with a business concern, which have had to be met during these years as the result of the War or as I have previously stated they are out simply to criticize to do us harm from ulterior motives.

You may have noticed from the Accounts that the item of expenditure which shows by far the largest increase is the item of salaries and this is almost wholly accounted for by a general revision of the salaries of the Indian Staff, both at Head Office and at the Company's Branches which was given effect to as from 1st January, 1921. At that time your Directors went very carefully into the whole position, and facts and figures were laid before them sufficient to convince them that such revision was urgently required at that time. I may say, however, that as the result of various circumstances, your Directors hope to show a satisfactory decrease under this head during the current year. Steps are also being taken by your Directors and Management which will have the effect, we hope, of reducing to some extent the expenditure under other heads. The whole position is receiving, as it has done, especially during the last few years, the closet attention on the part of your Directors and the Management.

I must say that these unwarranted, unjustifiable and irresponsible criticisms of the working of this Company cannot be too strongly condemned. The Company has a Directorate, a Management and a Branch and Agency Organization fully alive to its interests and a quite unnecessary burden is thrown on the shoulders of every one connected with it, which interferes considerably with the smooth and successful working of every department, both in the Office and in the Field, when such insidious propaganda is practised to poison the minds of people who may be perhaps not sufficiently interested to look into the real facts for themselves.

MOTION FOR ADOPTION.

After the chairman's speech was over the report was moved formally for adoption, when Dr. Sukhia made a lengthy speech in which he said no mention was made by the cnairman in regard to the letters that were published in the press criticising the management of the Company. Besides, he considered the meeting illegal as ten days' notice was not given to the shareholders as required by Section 53 of the Articles of Association. He pointed out several postmarks on reports received by shareholders bearing 14th and 16th of April as the day of the posting.

Sir Dinshaw Wacha here raised a point of order, saying Dr. Sukhia was not confining himself to the report itself.

The Chairman asked Dr. Sukhia not to proceed further as he had already ruled him out of order once before.

Dr. Sukhia:—Well, this is the third ruling you have given.

The Chairman said Mr. Barjorji Framji Bharucha had an interview with him and put him 10 questions in regard to the management of the Company and he Mr. Bharucha was entirely satisfied with his explanation.

Some shareholders asked the Chairman if Mr. B. F. Bharucha was a policyholder or a shareholder to which the Chairman replied he did not know.

Dr. Sukhia again put some questions in regard to the correspondence that appeared in the public Press, but the Chairman said that if Dr. Sukhia had come to create unpleasantness he should not succeed there.

Dr. Sukhia objected to the expression "unpleasantness," and was arguing when he was told by the Chairman that if he was dissatisfied he had his remedy outside.

Dr. Sukhia:—Why outside? I have remedy here. (Laughter). I can move that the chair be vacated. (Laughter).

Continuing, Dr. Sukhia said that it had come to his notice that some officers of the Company were disqualified to hold any position in the Company.

When asked to be clear to what he said, Dr. Sukhia said Messrs. Warden and Company were supplying certain materials to the (Oriental) Company's building at Calcutta. Under the Articles of Association an officer of the Company could not do so. As director, therefore, the Chairman was disqualified.

Chairman:—It does not arise out of the report. I won't allow you to proceed further.

At this stage the sense of the meeting was taken, and Dr. Sukhia was disallowed to speak further.

The report was ultimately adopted, Dr. Sukhia being the only dissentient.

Mr. S. E. Warden and Sir Jamsedji Jeejeebhoy were then reelected as directors, Dr. Sukhia being the only dissentient. The appointment of Dr. Dinshaw B Master as director was confirmed, with Dr. Sukhia's dissension.

Messrs. S. B. Billimoria and Co. and Messrs. Chandabhoy and Jassoobhoy were appointed Auditors for the ensuing year and one month's bonus to the staff was recommended to the Directors unanimously.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

NAVSARI NEWS.

LOW BIDS AT LIQUOR SALES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

NAVSARI, April 24.

Although Navsari is in the Baroda State the Non-co-operation Movement has far more advanced here than can be expected in a Native State. A fairly decent number of outside lecturers have during this year visited the place and a series of lectures have been delivered by them before the public, their main theme being 'Swarajya and Khaddar. It is indeed a very fruitful propaganda, for the public seems to be better educated thereby. Khaddar has by now become the burden of the national song of self-purification and Swarajya. The people seem to have recognised by now the national disease which has been uptil now eating away not only the body and the flesh but also the soul.

During the first few days of the National Week Swamiji had delivered a series of very instructive and ispiring lecturers. The last lecture was delivered in the Lunsicui Maidan by Mr. Sane, the well-known pleader of Baroda. It was a very impressive lecture on 'Swadeshi.' The lecturer did not confine himself to any one aspect of the subject, but took his audience with him to the political, economic as well as ethical planes in the treatment of his subject. The attendance at the lecture was over a thousand and a half. The pleaders of the Navsari bar were conspicuous by their presence on the occasion. It is very interesting to see that the pleaders who were till now keeping aloof from the movement are taking interest in it after this lecture. In one respect, Navsari has been an exception to the rule: Almost in all places it is the lawyers who take the lead in all national movements while here the lawyers are either indifferent to the movement or are incom, etent to lead. In a sense they merely follow. The charm for China-silk and Venetian cloth is too great for them to resist. Mr. Kanaialal Jamnadas, who presided on the occasion, has set a good example among his brother lawyers by gracing the chair in pure Khaddar. The fair sex also seems to take great interest in the movement, and some of them though they are the wives of co-operators have even presided at meetings on some occasions.

LIQUOR SALES.

It is a well-known fact that the consumption of liquor is greatest in Surat District. So some enthusiastic men had some time back convened a meeting wherein it was decided to send a petition to His Excellency the Dewan of Baroda requesting him to take measures to discourage consumption. Accordingly, thousands of signatures were taken on the petition and it was arranged to send this petition through proper channels. As soon as the bureaucracy came to know of the intended picketing propaganda, it suppressed the movement by issuing notices and by holding out threats. Thus the idea of picketing was dropped, and is was decided that a *'Panch'* of various castes among the Hindoos should take proper measures for the prohibition of liquor. But unfortunately this wise step has yet been not put into practice. This is regrettable indeed!

This time the bids were comparatively small at the auction of liquor shops. Some Parsees had increased offers for some shops but these were exceptions. On the whole the offers were very low and in many cases they were made at even less than half the amount offered at the last auction. These liquor-sellers were called at various times and pursuaded to make larger offers, but they remained firm and have consequently obtained shops at very low offers. Yet comparatively, the auction has resulted in a greater income to the State Treasury of Navsari than of Surat.

The rise in the rates of the sale of liquor to discourage the use of liquor is not a very sound principle at all, for the rates differ in the British and Baroda State limits and these limits being near each other in various villages people from one limit go to the other if liquor is cheap there. So long as the vice of drink is not remedied the subjects of His Highness are not likely to prosper.

DECCAN GYMKHANA, POONA.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, April 26.

The opening ceremony of a part of the Swimming Bath will be performed on Sunday, next (the 30th inst.), at 8 a.m. at by Mr. N. C. Kelkar, when all members, well-wishers and sympathisers of the Gymkhana are requested to attend the function.

Membership for the Swimming Bath will come into operation from the 1st proximo.

H. E. the Governor of Bengal arrived at Darjeeling on the afternoon of 25th instant and received addressed of welcome from the Darjeeling Municipality and Hillmen's Association. (A. P.)

MALABAR TRAGEDY.

MAPILLA PSYCHOLOGY:

(By Our Special Commissioner.)

II.*

Official interpreters of the Mapilla outbreak in Malabar have been pleased to attribute the trouble to the influence of the Non-co-operation and Khilafat agitators. For the moment, officials could have found nothing more handy than the current political agitation to serve as a cloak for their grievous failure to "civilise" Malabar. It is now a little more than a century since this part of the country passed under British rule, and the British administrators set about the task of reclaiming Malabar for "civilisation"—in ways that will not stand impartial examination. Outwardly, however, Malabar was "settled"—in the sense in which "settlements" vastly difficult territories have been made before. Forms of British administration replaced the old well known forms of rupe, so much so that a casual visitor unacquainted with the earlier history of Malabar would hardly know that Malabar had known other rule besides that of the British. Only in the land revenue system can one trace a faint survival of the past and the *Janmi*, of whom much has been heard of late, is a relic of the historic past.

Following the traditional policy of British rule in India, here too, systematic efforts were made by Government to keep Hindus and Mussulmans divided, and it was not rare to see Government officials encouraging Mussulmans at the expense of the Hindus or *vice versa*. The Hindus were completely disarmed, save, perhaps, the Nair Brigade —which was an offshoot of later political necessities, rather than of reasoned foresight—while the Mapillas were never completely deprived of their arms. While the Hindus were systematically emasculated, the Mapillas continued to be the warlike race they were in pre-British days, and it must be said to the credit of the community that in an atmosphere of peace, they were capable of adapting themselves to peaceful conditions of life and the majority of them soon found complete and healthy diversion as much in commerce, and art as in agriculture, or predatory fighting and many of them have proved successful as businessmen, because of their enterprise, industry, and cosmopolitan outlook. Whenever there has been trouble, the better informed and well to do sections among the Mapillas have always remained aloof and often exerted their good influence to put an end to the disturbances. But troubles have broken out from time to time, and the Malabar officials have apparently failed to read aright the signs of the times and the causes that are primarily responsible for the outbreaks, which are described as fanatical. Fanaticism of the Mapillas has been a pet theme on which the bureaucracy has always harped. But it seems to me that the matter goes far deeper into the question of the psychology of the people and the system of administration that was devised. Before stating the results of my observations, it is worth while to recapitulate the remarks made by the compiler of the Madras Provincial Gazeteer. Writing in 1908, the compiler says on the subject of "Mapilla outbreaks": . . . Since 1836 the public peace has been periodically disturbed by outbreaks among the Mapillas. Starting with the murder of a Hindu landlord, the looting of a house or the defiling of a Hindu temple, a small body of these men will run riot over the country, gathering adherents as they go, until finally brought to bay, *when they invariably sell their lives as dearly as possible.* (My italics). Experience has proved that native troops cannot be relied on to deal with these outbreaks; and since 1851 a detachment of British infantry has been stationed at Malappuram, the most convenient centre of the menaced tract, and in the same year a special police force was organized for their suppression. In 1852 the Tangal (high priest) of Tururangadi who was suspected of fomenting disturbances was banished by Mr. Conolly, the District Magistrate; and in the following year a special Act was passed providing for the treatment of Mapilla fanatics, and for the firing of the villages in which outbreaks should occur. Two years later Mr. Conolly was murdered in his veranda by a body of fanatics who had escaped from the Calicut jail. The Mapilla Act was then for the first time put into force. The most serious outbreaks in recent years have been in 1873 at Kolattur; in 1885 at Trikkalur in the Ernad Taluk when twelve fanatics took up a strong position in a Hindu temple from which they were only dislodged by the use of dynamite; in 1894 at Mannarkkat, when the gang numbered thirty-five and had to be driven from their position by a howitzer; and in 1896, when nearly a hundred men were shot down in the Manjeri temple. Inquiries show that though agrarian grievances, such as eviction by Hindu landlords, or the refusal of a landowner to grant a site for a mosque, have been the incentives to many of these outbursts, yet in all the big outbreaks it has been impossible to impute any definite motive to the majority of those who joined the gang. The one constant element is a desperate fanaticism; surrender is unknown; the Martyrs are consecrated before they go out and hymned after death. Other noticeable features are that the gang mainly consists of men, or boys, of the lowest class; while with few exceptions *the outbreaks have originated within a radius* of 15 miles round Pandalur, a hill in Ernad which was the home of one of the chief Mapilla robbers who disturbed the early years of British supremacy. It lies amid large tracts of uncleared jungle, which have long attracted the unsuccessful Mapillas who are driven out of their villages in the West, and who remain for the most part ignorant and destitute and ready on slight provocation to let their smouldering fanaticism kindle."

The foregoing quotation will be found of considerable interest—though for strict impartiality its value is considerably discounted,—in judging the course of events leading up to the present outbreak.

What is facilely assumed as fanaticism among the Mapillas is, it seems to me, no other than the spirit of fatalism which is so common both to Hindus and Mussulmans all over the country. The Mapilla is no worse than his confrere elsewhere in this respect. But there are other factors which make the Mapilla what he is and which are absent in the case of his brethren elsewhere. In the first place the state of the country, where Nature runs riot, has provided on the people an influence that can hardly be imagined. The Mapillas are a hard, sturdy and industrious race and highly spirited, ready to resent the slightest affront to their personal dignity, or religious susceptibilities but not on that account less affable or responsive to kindness. The Mapillas are well-known for their hospitality and unfailing courtesy, and they are at times generous to the degree of lavishness. Deeply religious and passionate in temperament, they yet lack, generally, the worldly education and that mental balance which has made their Hindu brethren what they are—generally a timid, soulless and degenerating community under the stress of modern influences. There are of course exceptions on both sides, but that only confirms the generalization. Conservative to a degree, the Mapillas like their co-religionists of other parts have been slow to avail themselves of the anglicizing system of education and have possibly viewed it all along with a deep seated suspicion and have in consequence not taken much advantage of it. Where they have been forced to pass through the portals of Modern Schools of instruction, it appears to have been under the sternest necessity. However that may be, the British rulers do not seem to have made more than a superficial endeavour during the greater part of a century seriously to win the Mapillas to the pursuit of peaceful activities. In a large majority of cases they have been left alone, and so long as they regularly paid their dues and refrained from disturbing the peace of the country Government seems to have left them very much to their own devices. Apparently, it was not till long after British control had been firmly established over the country and the Mapilla bands had repeatedly disturbed the peace, at the expense of the Hindus, that the Government of Madras began to consider seriously its own share of responsibility in the matter, and then and not till then, was any attempt made by Government to "civilise" the Mapilla. We are told special efforts were made to encourage education and open up the country, especially in the so-called "fanatical zone"; but it is stated at the same time that "the natural characteristics of the district and its inhabitants made progress in either of these directions necessarily slow." An attempt was made to raise Mapilla recruits for the army and in fact two regiments were recruited for the Indian army. According to Major Holland-Pryor, "small isolated attempts to recruit Mapillas were made by various regiments quartered in Malabar some years ago, but without success. This was probably owing to the fact that the trial was made on too small a scale and that the system of mixed companies interfered with their clannish propensities. The district officers also predicted certain failure, on the ground that Mapillas would not serve away from their own country. Their predictions however, have proved to be false, and men now come forward in fair numbers for enlistment." As to the two Mapilla regiments the 77th and 78th Rifles,—it is said that the men principally come from Ernad and Valuvnad, and these men are noted for their fine physique and hardiness. They are described as hardy and courageous and with their superior stamina they make excellent fighting material. And it seems that the two regiments have distinguished themselves in action often under trying circumstances. But with this we have not much concern though it may be stated here that during the latter part of the last war, the Mapilla regiment was practically disbanded for reasons which it is not necessary to discuss here.

Perhaps as throwing some sidelight—albeit superficial—on the Mapilla psychology, I may quote here what a British Government official wrote long ago regarding the Mapilla outbreaks. "A feature that has been manifestly common to the whole of these affairs," he wrote, "is that they have been, one and all, marked by the most decided fanaticism, and this, there can be no doubt, has furnished the true incentive to them. The Mappillas of the interior were always lawless, even in the time of Tippu, were steeped in ignorance, and were on these accounts, more than ordinarily susceptible to the teaching of ambitious and fanatical priests using the recognized precepts of the Koran as handles for the sanction to rise and slay Kaffirs who opposed the faithful, chiefly in the pursuit of agriculture. The Hindus, in the parts where outbreaks have been most frequent, stand in such fear of the Mapillas as mostly not to dare to press for their rights against them, and there is many a Mapilla tenant who does not pay his rent, and cannot, so imminent are the risks, be evicted." It was also assumed that "the most perverted ideas on the doctrine of martyrdom, according to the Koran, universally prevail, and are fostered among the lower classes of the Mapillas. The late enquiries have shown that there is a notion prevalent among the lower orders that, according to the Mussulman religion, the fact of a Janmi or landlord having in due course of law ejected from his lands a mortgagee or other substantial tenant is a sufficient pretext to murder him, become Sahid (or Saint), and so ensure the pleasures of the Mahomedan paradise. It is well known that the favourite text of the banished Arab priest or Tangal, in his Friday orations at the Mosque at Tirurangadi was: 'It is no sin, but a merit, to kill a *Janmi* who evicts'." Of the Janmis and the Land Revenue system that prevails in Malabar, something needs to be said, but I may defer consideration of it to its proper place in connection with the causes that led to the present rising among the Mapillas and I hope to show that it in fact had an intimate bearing on the course of events during the last few months.

The Mapillas are noted for their enthusiasm for religious practices, and modern innovations have not found welcome among them. To their deep-seated religious enthusiasm is to be added a degree of superstition and an unquestioned and unquestionable faith in their Tangals or priests. And the Mapilla women bear in some respects the impress of what in English phraseology is conveyed by the term "Spartan motherhood." But this spirit excels itself in as much as it is combined with a deep religious conviction and an indomitable faith in the ultimate good. In the outbreak of 1894, it is said that a Mapilla youth was wounded but not killed. When the tidings was conveyed to the boy's mother, she merely said, "If I were a man, I would not come back wounded." Instances of this description are not rare. There is many a Mapilla woman cast in a heroic mould who has inspired men to valiant deeds or courageous stand against the enemy, as they conceive, and this, it seems to me, accounts for the unparallelled spirit of bravity—it is mistaken for bravado—among the Mapillas who rush on drawn glittering bayonets regardless of consequences. While I was visiting some parts of the disantly affected area in Malabar, I was told by eye-witnesses how individual Moplahs rushed on British bayonets and were riddled through and through by bullets, and they carried with them nothing more than an unsheathed sword or their famous war-knife which served as their chief weapon. One eye witness who took active part in the operations against the Mapillas told me how in a particular case a Mapilla was "riddled by bullets" and yet he staggered forward about twenty or thirty yards before he fell down, uttering the while the Mahomedan War cry of "Allah-o-Akbar." All these throw considerable light on the psychology of the Mapillas, especially in the more seriously affected areas. The difficult nature of the country, as described in one of the preceding paragraphs, has had its own share in moulding the character of the Mapillas.

*The previous article appeared in the issue of the 24th instant.

MOPLAH RELIEF.

NEARLY 35,000 WOMEN AND CHILDREN IN DISTRESS.

APPEAL FOR HELP.

TO THE EDITOR OF 'THE CHRONICLE.'

Sir,—Enclosed I beg to hand you a copy of the appeal just issued for the Moplah relief. I believe I need hardly describe to you the extremely pathetic condition of our Moplah brothers and sisters of Malabar affected by the recent unfortunate happening as you may have already got some idea about it from the reports appearing in the Madras papers. Unless some immediate help is sent to them, thousands of people will die of starvation. Hundreds of families leading prosperous lives only recently are now roaming over the country for want of shelter without even rags to cover their nakedness. Hardly a visitor returns from these parts without tears of blood at the terrible agony that these people are suffering.

Considering the vast extent of and the immediate necessity for relief I appeal to you to use your influence, editorial as well as otherwise to help our suffering brothers and sisters of Malabar.

Whatever collection that you are able to make may be sent to the Treasurers of the Committee as immediately as they are made.—Yours, etc.,

B. POCKER,
Secretary.

Madras, April 22.

COMMITTEE'S APPEAL.

The following is the appeal issued by the Committee:—

Brothers and Sisters,

We feel we have not been prompt in doing our duty by the side of our suffering Moplah brothers and sisters in Malabar, and it is high time that we did something to relieve their distress, the real extent of which can be gauged only by those who have seen it on the spot. Still we are sure that you have by this time become familiar with the harrowing tales of woe and misery of thousands of wretched widows and orphans who have been rendered homeless and destitute. Their breadwinners have been either killed or are in jail and their houses have been destroyed. Those women and children are now helpless without a house for shelter or cloth to cover their body or food to satisfy their hunger.

The Committee appointed by the Special Commissioner for Malabar has estimated the number of Moplah women and children who are in dire distress and who require immediate help, to be not less than 35,000. Other accounts go to show that the number of sufferers are many more. Mr. Abbas Ali, M.L.C., one of the members of the said Committee that visited the area says that unless a sum of three lakhs in the least is at once raised and applied for relief many thousands of suffering widows and orphans will perish immediately. Here are thousands of women and children who are in the grip of starvation and death awaits them if we do not shake off our apathy and immediately extend our helping hand to them. The wails of these wretched sufferers rend the air. They penetrate your ears and break your heart. It does not require any imagination to realise the agony of persons dying of hunger.

Common humanity and our religion demand that we should come to their succour and rescue them. Charity and neighbourly help are considered to be offerings dear to God, and if we fail to render help to the stricken in their hour of need, we shall be guilty of unpardonable sin. 'If you lend God generous loan, he will double it to you,' so says the Holy Quran. Now you are called upon to save your dying brothers and sisters and children. We appeal to you to pay what little you can immediately. The suffering is acute and relief is urgent, money required is enormous. So do respond quickly and liberally is our fervent prayer.

Subscriptions might be sent either to the treasurers Messrs. Banghi Hayath Badsha Sahib and Co., 232, Angappa Naick street, Madras or to the Secretaries.

T. M. MOIDOO.
B. POCKER,
Secretaries,
Moplah Amelioration Committee.
233, Angappa Naick Street,
Madras,
7th April, 1922.

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4. Messrs. KRISHNAJI CHINOO and SONS, 446, Girgaon Road, (Opposite Thakurdwar Temple).
5. L. K. NATAK MANDALI'S RESIDENCE near Girgaum Post Office, Khetwadi Main Road.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Thursday, April 27, 1922.

THE OBJECT OF THE DIE-HARDS.

There used to be a form of headline in the English Press which always cropped up in the silly season. "What to do with our boys—girls—unemployed—waste-paper," or what not. In India, the important question of the moment is "what to do with our Die-hards?" A Die-hard is a person who persists in fighting for a cause which is already dead in the opinion of all honest thinkers and so, by violently preventing peaceful evolution, embitters situations which are natural and hopeful, and causes an immense amount of needless human suffering. The difference between the man of principle and the Die-hard is this: whereas the former when once convinced that he is wrong becomes a convert, the latter, though well-knowing that his cause is bad, will still oppose the cause of human progress tooth and nail, justifying his behaviour by a long array of precedents until he persuades himself that it is in the course of nature; and deeming it right to do as much harm as he can to those who will survive him as they have survived his cause. While in England lately we had several interviews with members of that political party which is associated in the public mind with the term Die-hard, and we can honestly say that among members of that party we found more men of principle than Die-hards, more men of principle than we found in any other political party. The men of principle are open to conviction; but the "Die-hards" whether they are labelled "Labour," "Liberal" or "Conservative," are cased in prejudice; and their reply when forced to a reluctant admission that there was something to be said, philosophically, for the views which we put forward about India, always was: "India will get Swaraj, no doubt, eventually. But she will have to go through it, as Ireland has gone through it. We don't give up our hold without a good stiff fight." In vain did we impress upon them that Mahatma Gandhi had no wish to "turn the English out of India," or to sever the connection of India with the British commonwealth of nations; that all he wanted was a worthy place, for India in that Commonwealth. In vain did we point to the lesson of the Ahmedabad Congress, to the lesson of Ireland itself since they had quoted. Ireland, to prove to their intelligence that a generous and full response to the first moderate demand of a reviving nation must lways be to England's interest, and that opposition and delay embitters the emand invariably. "India must go through it just as Ireland did," was the reply. Could anything be more inhuman? These people seem to pride themselves upon their inhumanity. They care not how many English and non-English lives are lost, how much of the world's wealth is destroyed, how much misery is caused, in consequence of their absurd refusal to concede a reasonable demand at the propitious moment, although they will admit that their refusal may lead on to circumstances in which England may have to concede a much less moderate demand. There are Die-Hards in every country, no doubt, but we in India seem to be exceptionally plagued with them. They are resolved that, if they cannot stop the non-co-operation movement as they could not stop the Reforms, India shall at least "go through it" just as Ireland did. To their peculiar and perverted type of mind, the thought of yielding to mere reason is humiliating, the triumph of a non-violent movement which ignores them and their power is quite intolerable. Therefore they are doing everything they can to provoke violence, and every lapse to violence by Indian nationalists gives them delight.

What are we to do with our Die-Hards? That is the question. And the answer must be: Disappoint them of their cherished hope. India shall not "go through it just as Ireland did." The people of this country, including these very Die-Hards and their hired adherents, shall be spared the horrors and the sufferings which Ireland witnessed, shall be spared the aftermath of lawless violence which spoils the very taste of freedom won. That is the nation's will, and if it is accomplished by complete non-violence, the Die-Hards will be finally defeated and discredited. The provinces in which there has been most "repression" are the vanguard of the nation in this fight. They are under heavy provocation, but they must not be provoked, unless they would contribute to the triumph of the Die-Hards. It is a good rule never to do what your adversary wants you to do, and in this case, the whole future of the country is at stake. Is the Swaraj of the future to be a blessing and a high example to the world, or just a sinful scramble like the wars of independence of the European nations, which produced an order of society as bad as that which they assailed and conquered. The aim of non-cooperators as incompatible with hatred as with violence. The Die-Hards wish to tempt them from that noble aim; if they cannot stop the Indian nation from advancing to equality, they would at least inflict deep injury upon the nation, and if possible destroy a purity of aim which shames them. It is the duty of every Indian patriot to defeat their wicked purpose—for it is unquestionably wicked—by putting on the armour of complete non-violence.

MINORITIES.

A special message to a contemporary reports the possibility of the Greek Army in Asia Minor "forming a separate Government called the Ionia Government on the same general lines as the Angora Government." The news does not impress us or fill us with many misgivings. At the worst, we fancy the Angora Government may be trusted to deal with this projected Government of Ionia. And the message may be only propaganda—a story to support the earlier tales of Greek determination to retain Smyrna. Certain it is that the Greek army in Asia Minor has hitherto given no very great exhibition of enthusiasm in the field. After the last defeat suffered by the Greeks, it was an open secret that the Greek forces in Anatolia were so demoralised as likely to mutiny rather than face the Turks again. The men had not been paid for some months and all the Greek army's organization was in tune with this fact. Being very well aware of this state of affairs we can hardly bring ourselves now to believe tales of Greek determination to retain a hold on Asia Minor. To believe that the same army which in its last meeting with the Kemalists had to be whipped to battle is to-day panting to fight and defeat the Turks is more than we can do. It remains only to conjecture how the enemies of Turkey propose to use this report of a desire on the part of General Papoulos and his far from merry men to emulate Gabriele D'Annunzio. We daresay Europe's statesmen will sagely debate the uncompromising spirit of the Greeks. It is part of the game that these reports should be taken seriously, and the world will doubtless shortly be told by Lord Curzon that "a very important factor in the new situation which has arisen in Asia Minor is the strength of the Greek military position there, which gives them a *de facto* title which cannot be ignored."

The Greek plea, we are told is that the Christian minorities in Asia Minor must be protected. It is suggested also that only the Greeks can protect these minorities and that Greek rule is the most effective method whereby this protection may be exercised. In 1919 the Greek Government was very anxious about the safety of the Christians in Asia Minor—so anxious indeed that it besought the Allies' Supreme Council to allow Greek forces to occupy a zone where the Christians were represented as being in imminent danger of massacre. Later, it was discovered by an Allied Commission that the Christians were in no danger and had never been in any danger—but in the meantime the Greeks had been invited by the Allies to occupy Smyrna and the Turco-Greek war had begun. Perhaps the present Greek fears for the safety of Christians are as genuine and honest as those they felt in 1919. Or it may be that the Greek conscience is less moribund than we had believed. Perhaps the Greeks remember the atrocities on Muslims they perpetrated in Asia Minor in 1919 and fear that the Muslims' memory is equally long. But the Turks have never been a vindictive people and it will be sufficient for them if the Greek bandits are forced to leave the country. The Turks remember too how through centuries they have ruled Greeks wisely and kindly, long before the Christian Powers were eager to seize upon any ill-treatment of Christians as an excuse for a crusade. To-day, with clamorous enemies in every town of Europe and America, the Turks are not likely to be less tolerant than they were in the days when none cared to interfere with them and when, had they so desired, they could have been intolerant and oppressive with impunity. All suggestions therefore of solicitude for the safety of Christian minorities in Turkish territory are regarded by the Muslims of the world as sheer hypocrisy. The Turks must be convicted of inability to rule wisely over Christians before Muslims will consent to any special "measures" for the protection of Christians in Asia Minor or elsewhere in Turkish territory if such measures restrict in the slightest degree the authority of the Turkish rulers.

And if it be contended that Christians must not be contended that Christians must not be ruled by Muslims, the latter will retort that they have an equal right to state that Muslims must not be ruled by Christians. Indeed, it would be no difficult task to make out a very strong case in favour of the latter contention. Wherever Christians have ruled Muslims in South Eastern Europe, the latter have suffered grievously. Greece has her extermination of Muslims in the Morea to point to as an example of Greek tolerance. When the Moors in Spain, came under a Christian ruler, they were either forcibly converted or driven out of Europe. In Spain today there are no Moors where once there was a Moorish population. In the Balkan countries "liberated" from Turkish rule the Muslim population has declined in numbers with a rapidity which can be eloquent only of the oppression and harassment that forces men to leave their ancestral homes and lands in order to seek safety and peace in more congenial surroundings than Balkan Christian rule connotes. These are facts of history which anyone can verify. But no Christian traducer of the Turks or Muslims can point to similar "incidents" where Christians have been the sufferers. For an allegedly oppressed people the Christian communities in the Ottoman Empire before the war throve enormously. They multiplied with astonishing fecundity and amassed more wealth, man for man, than did their Muslim fellow-subjects. These being the facts, a great deal more tangible than the vague fears expressed by men who have already lied in this connection—will the Allies' admit that the Muslim minorities in Greek or other Christian territory must be protected by special measures interfering with the independence of the Governments concerned? Until the Allies admit this, their claim to the right to protect Christians in Turkey will not be admitted by any self-respecting Muslim in the world.

Notes of the Day

Genoa.

The conflicting news from Genoa suggests clearly that our early pessimistic forecast as to the value of the Conference's results are likely to be verified. To-day it is suggested that France proposes in a spirit of obstinate *revanche* to withdraw from the Conference. Mr. Lloyd George will then appeal to the British Parliament for a fresh vote of confidence and this time he should succeed in obtaining it with no difficulty. With his uncanny knack of stumbling into the right path at critical moments, the British Premier has at Genoa been almost wise and charitable in his attitude towards Russia and Germany. This will help to restore his waning popularity at home since the British people are at heart disposed to peace with Russia and with Germany—peace with trade. The fact that Mr. Lloyd George and the British will be denounced with vitriolic fervour in the French press will also operate towards restoring popularity for the Premier, for the English are prone to stand by each other when attacked by external foes. It will give considerable food for cynical reflection should it ultimately prove that the Genoa Conference has secured Mr. Lloyd George firmly once more in the Premiership—especially if this remains the only tangible result of the gathering.

"Where is Mahatmaji?"

The Director of Information draws our attention to a paragraph headed "Where is Mahatmaji?" which appeared in yesterday's "Chronicle", wherein it was suggested that Mr. Gandhi has been removed from Poona jail to some unknown destination, and assures us that the suggestion is quite groundless. The same rumour, he informs us, appeared in the "Sanj Vartaman" a week ago. Mr. Gennings goes on to point out, not without a certain measure of satisfaction as it seems to us, that our report quotes the "Swarajya" of Madras, which quotes a telegram from Calcutta, which quotes a telegram from Bombay. "This," says the Director of Information, "seems rather a roundabout way for "The Chronicle'" to get a report." It does, we quite agree; nor are we in favour of publishing unverified reports of a disturbing nature at any time, much less at present when such reports are in the air around us. Even Homer sometimes nodded, being weary, and there are limits to the vigilance of even editors of newspapers surrounded by a staff of eager patriots. We are glad at any rate to give publicity to the assurance given us by Mr. Gennings that the report of the removal of Mahatma to an unknown destination is untrue.

Public Opinion.

The news from the Central Provinces which we publish to-day indicates very clearly that the trend of public opinion is strongly opposed to any attempts which aim at modifying the Bardoli decision. The subject is one that should offer no room for discussion. The thousands of workers who have gone cheerfully to prison have done so relying on the steadfastness of those who remain free. Any attempt to change the very foundation of the national movement can only be regarded as the sheerest disloyalty and ingratitude to those who trusted Indians. The anti-Indian press has been quick to hail the foolish words of vacillating and short-sighted people as a sign of disunion in the Nationalist ranks. This fact alone serves to prove how unwise are the counsels of those who suggest modifications of the Congress programme.

The Voice of Maharashtra.

The Maharashtra rank and file have once more proved their staunch adhesion to the Congress Programme as adopted at Bardoli and their loyalty to Mahatma Gandhi. On the publication of the report of the Sub-Committee of the C. P. (Maharashtra) Provincial Congress Committee, suggesting modifications in the Congress programme, a public meeting of the citizens at Wardha, an important and influential centre, disapproved of the Sub-Committee's Scheme and reiterated its view that the action of the committee, was untimely and undutiful to their leaders and countrymen in jail. A public meeting held at Satara "condemned" the resolution adopted by the Maharashtra Provincial Conference at Pen appointing a Committee to consider the Congress Programme and suggest necessary modifications. This is not the first time that such divergence between Maharashtra leaders both in Maharashtra proper and C. P. and the rank and file has been found to exist, and the latter have remained as staunch in their loyalty to the Mahatma, as they were to Lokmanya Tilak before Mahatmaji assumed the leadership of the nation.

Lala Murlidhar.

We regret to learn from a Lahore telegram of the death of Lala Murlidhar, popularly known as the Grand Old Man of the Punjab, at Umbala, on Tuesday last. Lala Murlidhar belonged to an older generation of public workers, and was always known for his uncompromising zeal and courage of conviction. Owing to old age, he had practically retired for some time from active public work, though he had never ceased to watch with sympathy, the sturdy growth of Indian Nationalism. But when the whole country rang with the atrocities committed by Dyer and his minions and the humiliations heaped upon the Punjab, the Lala came out of his retirement to take his place once more in the forefront of public life of his own Province, and his long experience and deep knowledge of human nature, made his guidance invaluable at a time when good leadership in the Punjab was at a premium, thanks to the policy of the Punjab bureaucrats. Of Lala Murlidhar it can be truly said that he served his country and his people to the last. And to the last, he remained loyal to the Congress and its creed, and it is hardly possible to describe here all that he did to sustain the spirit of his people during the past two or three years. May he rest in peace.

What A British Officer Costs.

The other day we published a comparative statement as to what a British and Indian soldier costs this country. We cannot give such a statement for officers, as there are practically no Indian officers. Our readers, we hope, have not forgotten that eighty years ago there was an Indian army in the independent Sikh Kingdom of the Punjab, drilled and officered on the European model. It will be interesting to institute a comparison between the salaries of Sikh officers, who by the way effectively secured the North-West frontier against all foreign aggression, and those of British officers in India. The following figures, taken from an article in the "Journal of Indian History," are based on original records of Ranjit Singh's Government:—

	Ranjit Singh's Army.	Indian Army.
General	Rs. 400-450	Rs.
Colonel	Rs. 300 350	Rs. 1250
Adjutant	Rs. 30 60	Rs.
Major	Rs. 21-25	Rs. 950-1050
Captain (Subadar)	Rs. 20-30	Rs. 750-850
Jamadar (Lieut.)	Rs. 15-22	Rs. 450

Even allowing for the much higher purchasing power of the rupee, eighty years ago, we do not think Ranjit Singh's scale will suit exactly present requirements. The figures however, indicate the measure of the saving that will be effected by substituting Indian for British officers. But for that consummation Lord Rawlinson says we must wait for generations.

A Grievance.

Complaints regarding the harassment to which members of the Twastakasar community, who are hereditary copper and silversmiths, are subjected at the hands of the municipal licensing authorities in Bombay, have reached us from more than one quarter. Through a mistaken zeal for "brightening" the city, the Superintendent of Licenses has, it is reported, suddenly embarked on a campaign of prosecutions against this indigent class of artisans and every week sees one or more of them subjected to heavy fines on the excuse of their having contravened one or other of the provisions of Sections 394 of the Municipal Act, under which they held their licenses. Till 1915, no restrictions were placed on their trade, but towards the end of that year the trade was classified among the "noisy" ones and was brought under control with a view to curtail the number of hours during which it could be carried on. Mr. Cadell, the then Municipal Commissioner, when introducing the licensing system, held out a distinct assurance that "with the exception of regulating the hours of work it is not intended to impose any other restrictions on trade." It is stated that the present licensing authorities, ignoring this assurance, are seeking to impose well nigh impossible conditions on the trade and are in fact hounding it out of the city. For several months past it is alleged, the Superintendent of Licenses has been withholding licenses from many on the plea that "the place is considered unsuitable for the purpose" and under the threat of instituting police court proceedings in case of non-evacuation of the place, has caused a good many members of the trade to shut down their smithies and depart. In some recent cases the ground of eviction has been that no "butties" or chimneys have been erected at the places where the work is carried on. But the artisans complain that first of all no chimneys are required because they use only charcoal and little if any smoke issues from their smithies. Secondly, they are too poor to bear the cost of the chimneys. Thirdly they are not the owners of the places and without the co-operation of the landlords they are helpless in the matter. These artisans number nearly 2000 and are carrying on their trade in certain reserved areas in Fanaswadi Kandewadi and Koombharwada. They contend that no complaints have been made by the public against them and that the Superintendent of Licenses is harassing them needlessly. Since it is a question affecting the livelihood of a large number of very useful artisans, it would be advisable for a committee of the Corporation to go carefully into the grievances of these men, instead of leaving it entirely to the discretion of one official to decide whether the craft should or should not be permitted in the city and whether as at present carried on it causes any real public nuisance.

IF FRANCE WITHDRAWS—?

LLOYD GEORGE TO SEEK FRESH VOTE OF CONFIDENCE.

FRENCH CONFIDENCE IN POINCARE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April, 25.

While Genoa is talking of the possibility of Russia breaking up the Conference, London is speculating as to the eventuality of France withdrawing. It is asserted such a step would result in France's isolation, as it is believed the Conference would continue without her.

Mr. Lloyd George, in such an eventuality, is expecteed to return home to seek a fresh vote of confidence.

Mr. Poincare spoke at Barleduc in his capacity of the President of the Council General of Meuse, one of the French Departmental assemblies, whose members include 470 Members of Parliament. They are at present holding their Easter sessions, and inaugural addresses, by their respective Presidents on this occasion, dealt with foreign affairs.

All Councils have adopted resolutions of confidence in M. Poincare, demanding the strict execution of the Treaty of Versailles.

The French newspapers also support M. Poincare and declare his speech reflects the sentiments of the country.

"MOST SERIOUS SPEECH."

Genoa.—The British official opinion considers M. Poincare's speech as most serious because it was made without consulting Allies.

NON-AGGRESSION PACT.

L. GEORGE HANDS IT TO BARTHOU.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 26.

Genoa.—Mr. Lloyd George has handed M. Barthou his non-aggression pact which has been subject of a day-long examination by the French and British jurists. Details are unavailable, but difficulties are likely to be encountered since it is understood the questions of boundaries are involved.

QUESTION OF PROPERTY.

CHICHERIN ITS IMPORTANCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April, 25.

Genoa.—M. Chicherin, in a statement regarding the difficulty encountered at yesterday's meeting of experts, said that immediately the question of property was raised, the discussion became most important for Russians who considered the private property as an abuse similar to the mediaeval feudal right or serfdom, and should be abolished. It was impossible to yield on this point, but in order to smoothe over the present difficulty, Russia proposed to grant ex-owners long leases or a participation in mixed companies.

Furthermore, the Russians considered they were entitled to decide what were just claims. M. Chicerin summed up the whole trouble as a difference between two contradictory legal conceptions. He declared the *de jure* recognition of the Soviet was for them a question of trade which was possible without legal powers.

CLARIFYING RUSSIAN SITUATION.

ALLIES DRAFT QUESTIONNAIRE

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 26.

Paris.—With a view to clarifying the Russian situation, the Allied experts have drafted a questionnaire requesting definite answers from the Soviet regarding official pre-war obligations, war debts, losses inflicted on foreigners and the restoration of the confiscated property.

BREAKING DOWN WHOLE BASIS OF CONFERENCE.

BRITISH DELEGATES' ANXIETY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON April, 23.

The British Delegation is to-day discussing the new situation arising from the attitude of Russians at the Sub Committee of Experts, which is regarded with anxiety, because if the Russians insist on the non-recognition of debts or rights of the private property, it will mean the breaking down of the whole basis of the Conference. It is emphasised that the period of the so called bargaining cannot be continued indefinitely.

SIGNS OF WEARINESS.

BRITISH CIRCLES "TEDIOUS OF SOVIET BARGAINING."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 25.

Genoa.—Signs are not wanting that the Powers are wearying of the Russian affairs which are engrossing general attention. It is announced that the British circles are tedious of the Soviet bargaining which must soon end, as the powers do not intend to prolong the arguments indefinitely.

AGREEMENT WITH SOVIET.

DESPAIRED OF IN FRENCH CIRCLES

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 25.

Paris.—Reports from Genoa state that belief in the possibility of an agreement with Soviet representatives is becoming weaker in French circles in which, it is observed, that the decisions of the representatives of the powers at the Conference need not necessarily be unanimous and France in any circumstances does not agree to concessions on the essential principales formulated in M. Poincare's memorandum of January. French circles consdier there is no object in the agreement such as the proposed non-aggression pact, in as much as the Covenant of the League of Nations is considered sufficient.

NEED FOR PEACE WITH GERMANY & RUSSIA.

SIR E. GRIGG NO RUSSO-GERMAN MENACE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 26.

Genoa.—A statement generally regarded as a reply to M. Poincare's speech has been made by Sir Edward Grigg on behalf of Mr. Lloyd George. He stated that if peace was not made with Russia or if the policy of leaving Germany and Russia out of account is followed; the inevitable result would be a fierce Russo-German friendship directed against the whole of western Europe. Britain would have nothing to do with such a policy. We were not afraid of any Russo-German menace and we were determined to do our utmost to prevent Europe again becoming shambles. The Russians were making the situation most difficult, but he believed the negotiations would succeed.

ISOLATED FRENCH ACTION.

POSSIBILITY FORESHADOWED IN SEMI-OFFICIAL STATEMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 26.

Paris.—The possibility of Isolated French action is indicated in the semi-official statement dealing with the measures involving separate action which France might take in the event of Germany's failure to carry out her obligations. It says that the agreement of Allies in this matter though desirable and keenly desired by the French Government, is not indispensable if, the Reparation Commission having given notice of Germany's default should indicate the moment for action has arrived. It points out that Germany's period of grace expires on May 31st after which if the Reparation Commission is not satisfied it is able to propose to the French Government the measures appropriate under the circumstances.

NO NEED FOR FRANCE TO ACT ALONE.

POINCARE'S HOPES OF BRITISH SUPPORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 26.

Paris.—The "Petit Parisien" to-day declares that M. Poincare does not intend France to act alone because, he believes the good sense of the Allies particularly of Britain, will prevent the necessity of France enforcing her strict rights. It concludes by stating that instead of recrimination England and France should think more of widening the Alliance than making new concessions to Russia and Germany.

FRENCH GOVT.'S BAN AGAINST PRO-BOLSHEVISTS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 26.

Paris.—Government has created a sensation by banning all dancers, writers and actors who have had dealings with the Bolsheviks in Russia. A case exciting much attention in which London officials have been instructed not to *visa* her passport, is that of Olga Spessiva, the famous star of the Russian Ballet recently appearing in the West End, who was about to proceed to Paris for the Grand Opera season. The ballet directors strenuously deny Spessiva is pro-Bolshevist. It is understood the ban will apply to Isatora Duncan, ordinarily resident in Paris and now visiting Russia.

U. S. ARMY ESTIMATES

DEMAND FOR LARGER ESTABLISHMENT.

GEN. PERSHING'S SUPPORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 26.

Washington.—General Pershing addressing the Senate military committee, supported the War Department's demand for a larger establishment that 115,000, provided by the House of Representatives as a military measure. He declared that the United States had been prepared, could have prevented the late war. The Secretary for War requests provision for an army of 150,000.

GENERAL ADAMSON

KILLED BY REPUBLICAN TROOPS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April, 25.

General Adamson, Commanding the Athlone Brigade of the Pro-Treaty Army, was killed in Athlone, last night. He was held up by the Republican troops who shot him when he raised his hands. Several Republican officers have been arrested and taken to the headquarters of the Free State Army.

COTTON WAGE DISPUTE SETTLED

3/3 IN THE POUND REDUCTION AGREED TO

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April, 25.

The wages question in the cotton trade has been settled at a conference between the Employers and the employed in Manchester. Spinners and Weavers have accepted the terms conceded to card room operatives. Their wages will be reduced, immediately, by 3/3 in the pound, and by another ten pence six months hence.

SHIP BUILDING TRADE NEGOTIATIONS.

MORE HOPEFUL OUTLOOK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 25.

The Shipbuilding trade negotiatons have evolved proposals which both sides are submtting to their constituents. The details are not divulged, but the situation is regarded as more hopeful.

In consequence of the engineers' deadlock, forty-seven Unions have been approached with a view to establishing a united front.

BASIS OF SETTLEMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 26.

The basis of settlement approved by the negotiators in the shipyard dispute is an immediate reduction of ten shillings and sixpence weekly, the remaining six shillings to be split up into halves, three shillings being effective in May and the rest early in June. It is understood that both sides recommend acceptance.

M. CHICHERIN'S THREAT TO POLISH FOREIGN MINISTER.

DEMAND FOR ABSTENTION FROM RUSSIAN COMMITTEE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 26.

Paris.—Reports from Genoa state that M. Chicherin has written to M. Skirmunt the Polish Foreign Minister, demanding that he shall abstain from the sittings of the Commission dealing with Russian affairs because, he supported the Allies' protest against the Russo-German Treaty and threatening the possibility of cancelling the Russo-Polish Treaty.

SALE OF DANGEROUS DRUGS.

EFFORTS FOR LIMITATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 26.

Geneva.—The Opium Commission enquiring into the extent of the normal needs for raw opium for legitimate purposes has passed a resolution inviting various countries to inform the secretariat of the League of Nations, the approximate annual quantity needed for internal use. France has proposed that the enquiry should be extended to all dangerous drugs and the Commission therefore decided to submit to various governments a list of dangerous drugs, in order to ascertain whether they are likely to lead to the same harmful efforts as opium and cocaine.

GREEKS OCCUPY SOKIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 26.

Athens.—A communique issued states that Greeks have occupied Sokia which was evavuated by the Italians and they have continued their advance southwards encountering only slight resistance. The Turkish authorities abandoned the town taking fortysix Greeks.

THE "BANDE MATARAM."

EDITOR SENTENCED TO A YEAR.

WRITER OF ARTICLE GETS 2 YEARS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, April 25.

The judgment was pronounced to-day by Mr. Shankerdas, Magistrate, in the "Bandemataram" case. Lala Shanti Narayan, Editor of the "Bandemataram" was sentenced to one year's simple imprisonment, Lala Kedar Nath Sigal, publisher, to six months and Mr. Paul Fayl Din, writer of the objectionable article to two years' simple imprisonment.

CONTEMPT OF COURT.

DHARWAR EDITOR SERVED WITH NOTICE.

The High Court, at the instance of the Bombay Government, have issued a notice to Mr. Satyabodha Ramchandra Adabadi, Editor and Printer of the "Vijaya," Dharwar, to show cause why he should not be committed for contempt of Court in respect of the publication of the article headed "end of the Fifth scene of the First Act of the Painter-Marston-Shivalingappa Shooting Case" in the issue of the paper of the 12th February. The High Court will hear the application on the 9th May.

ARRESTS IN SINDH

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD (Sind), April 27.

Messrs. Kenumal and Bhai Rupomal and five others were arrested at Tando Mahomed Khan under the Section 147 for obstructing the Public road. Mr. Kenumal left Tando Mahomed Khan on the 21st April 1922, and he expected his arrest. He had already written his statement.

Three arrests were made at Karachi also, day before yesterday under Section No. 108 I.P.C.

ARRESTS IN ETAWAH

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, April 20.

In one month 18 arrests have been made here at Etawah. Ch. Budhu Singh Secretary was sentenced to 6 months rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 200 fine in the last month. On the 15th April Police raided his father's house, attached four bullocks and one cart and took them away.

Pt. Ram Autar Secretary of the Bakewar Congress Committee was arrested and sentenced under Section 392 to one year's R. I. and Rs. 100 as fine. His brother with whom Ramautar had not been on good terms has a cloth shop. The Police raided the shop and took away four pieces of cloth in order to realise the fine by their sale.

B. Jang Bahadur, Secretary, Ch. Budhsingh, Syt. Bansi Manohar a clerk and Lala Ganga Ram and Maulvi Abdul Halim Qadri were arrested at Badaun under Section 107 Cr. P. C. on the 11th. Their cases come up for hearing on the 26t instant.

CANADIAN LOAN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 26.

New York.—The Canadian Government Loan of a hundred million dollars at five per cent has been oversubscribed in two hours.

PRINCE IN JAPAN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 26.

Hakone, Miyanoshita. Following two days gales with rain an earthquake occurred at school in Hakone districts at ten fifteen this morning, reverberating in muffled thunder amongst the studdering mountains. The Prince of Wales motoring from Yamoto to Miyanoshita felt nothing of the shock and expressed keen disappointment at having missed the sensation. The Weather having cleared, he motored up to Nagao Toge or 'Long Tail Pass' to view Fujiama, fifty miles away.

LATE SIR HENRY E. RICHARDS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 25.

The death is announced of Sir Henry Erle Richards, ex-legal member, Viceroy's Council.

CABLE ITEMS.

The First Irish Guards have departed for Constantinople to relieve Indian troops. There were enthusiastic scenes at Windsor.

In the Northern Section of the Third Division of the League, Nelson beat Walsall by 1 goal to nil.

Although the Stock Exchange was quieter to-day, political considerations operating against fresh business, Indian stocks were buoyant under a lead of seven percents, which jumped four points to hundred and seventeen.

The death has occurred of Lord Sinclair.

Port Said.—The steamer "Manora" has sailed. On a voyage from Bombay to Southampton she had been delayed at Port Said with engine trouble.

Washington.—Harding, Governor of the Federal Reserve Bank has expressed willingness of the Bank to participate in the proposed Association of Central Banks.

MR. B. G. HORNIMAN.

TRIBUTE BY HIS BOMBAY FRIENDS.

MEETING AT MARWADI VIDYALAYA.

At the Marwadi Vidyalaya last night, a meeting was held, under the auspices of the Parsi Rajkiya Sabha, to observe the deportation day of Mr. B. G. Horniman, Mr. Marmaduke Pickthall presiding.

Mr. B. F. Bharucha, in proposing that Mr. Pickthall should take the chair, said since Mr Horniman's deportation the glorious traditions of "The Bombay Chronicle" had been maintained by his able collaborator. No greater tribute could be paid to Mr. Horniman's memory or to the services rendered by "The Chronicle" than to ask Mr. Pickthall to take the chair. He then read the following message from Mrs. Naidu:—

Dear Mr. Bharucha, deeply regret I can not attend to-morrow's meeting in honour of my friend Mr. Horniman, as I am leaving for the Punjab. I hope, that it will be a brilliant success, and that the people of Bombay will offer a fresh token of their loyal and grateful devotion to the brave hearted Englishman, who has served India with such selfless and surpassing love.—Yours sincerely,

(Sd.) SAROJINI NAIDU.

MR. PICKTHALL'S SPEECH.

Mr. Pickthall said it was not many weeks ago that he saw Mr. Horniman in England. He was, the speaker was glad to say, in good health, but very much worried after a very long exile. Mr. Horniman asked him to tell his friends in India to do all they could to get some explanation from the Government—under what law and for what crime he was kept out of India thus indefinitely. It was, he thought, an unheard-of thing in the history of English law—he did not know much of Indian law—for a man, having been deported in war-time, to be kept from returning to his home and means of his livelihood, for three whole years, in times of peace without the slightest explanation being given to him, in reply to his repeated enquiries as to the nature of his crime. As Mr. Horniman was undoubtedly suffering, whatever be his crime, for his championship of India, it seemed only right that they in India should hear his cry from his place of exile and leave no stone unturned to obtain justice for him, or at any rate some public statement of the charge against him.

A great many people considered, when the speaker first came out to "The Chronicle",—he hoped they did not think so now—that he was in some way a rival to Mr. Horniman, or a man who wanted Mr. Horniman out of India. (Laughter.) He did not consider himself in any way equal to Mr. Horniman in the journalistic sphere. Mr. Horniman was a trained journalist, a master journalist. He was not, and he never wished to be, a journalist. None would be better pleased than the speaker to see Mr. Horniman back in India, and once more in his place. Mr. Horniman knew perfectly well in writing an article not to touch the letter of law. (Laughter.) The speaker did not know and he wrote his heart out when he wrote an article, and the law would catch him—not the ordinary law, but the law prompted by the paternal Government.

It was very important at the present stage of national movement that they should have a real journalist, a man who knew how to "wage the war" in the columns of "The Bombay Chronicle." That was another reason why Mr. Horniman should come back to "The Chronicle." As for himself he thought what chiefly prompted him to come out as a journalist to India was that the last occupant of the editorial chair had been deported which made it seem a sporting thing to do. He again assured them that he did not want to keep Mr. Horniman from his proper place. He called on Mr. J. M. Mehta to speak.

MR. J. M. MEHTA.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta said he wanted to emphasise two or three points in regard to Mr. Horniman. It was said that Englishmen forgot themselves when they passed Aden and that they became mere autocrats. But Mr. Horniman was an exception and he kept his character unsullied and every day he became more and more beloved and popular. They did not all knew perhaps that he was on "The Statesman" before coming here and he had there exposed the doings of the bureaucracy at Comilla and other places as nobody else had done. His achievements in the journalistic field were so well known to them all that he not till recount them at it. When the Montagu-Chelmsford report came out, in the course of 24 hours, after going through the whole of it, with its introduction, etc., he came out with an article headed "Unacceptable" and to-day after nearly four years that judgment of Mr. Horniman remained true and the reforms were unacceptable.

That was no ordinary feat to perform. People who had studied the book had taken days and months to pronounce and some of them were even to-day unable to pronounce their judgment. Another great thing done was at Lucknow when Mr. Horniman exposed the machinations of Meston, Marris, Chirol and Curtis of the Round Table Group, when he published their letter in "The Chronicle." A great howl was raised then for exposing their policy, but it was a conspiracy against the whole of India.

Mr. Horniman was through in everything he did and his industry was phenomenal. He was independent and remorselessly severe, but at the same time fair and just. They knew his indictment of Lord Willingdon's administration, and of Mr. Montagu a short time ago. Any one who had read those pieces of writing would be convinced how thorough Mr. Horniman was in his advocacy of Indian rights and in his grasp of the Indian situation. There were people who said that they were not ready to condemn Lord Willingdon until they had heard the case against him. After hearing Mr. Horniman they were convinced that Lord Willingdon had done very little for the people of India. Mr. Horniman was absolutely faithful to Indian people and they his inflinching advocacy of the cause of India everywhere he went. The age of Wedderburns, Cottons, and Humes had gone. To-day there was no one who was true to the salt of India. Mr. Horniman was the one faithful among the faithless. (Loud cheers). He was the only man who had eaten the salt of India and he was the only man who was faithful among the faithless. (Cheers.) At the time of the Rowlatt Bill it was Mr. Horniman who created a tremendous agitation in Bombay. Mr. Mehta narrated an incident when he was addressing a meeting and Mr. Horniman was in the chair. Mr. Mehta had said that under the law even Mr. Horniman might be taken away from them and that in that case India would be poorer for the loss. Mr. Horniman said he did not care whether he was taken away from them, but what he had done would be futile if the people gave up their agitation against the law. He wanted to pay his humble tribute to the services rendered by Mr. Horniman to this country. Their Governor who had told them that no man should be slave to anyth save law had deported him without any trial and today the Governor remained in the eyes of the Indian people an unvarnished autocrat, whatever he might say. That was out answer to Sir George Lloyd whose portentous utterances would always remain an example of how to talk and how not to do. (Cheers).

MR. M. K. AZAD.

Mr. M. K. Azad said it was a sign of their impotance, their weakness that Mr. Horniman was kept out of India indefinitely. It was now more than three years and still he was an exile. He thought their weakness was due to their disunion among themselves. Unless they united together they would never be strong to carry out their wishes. He, however, felt very pessimistic in that regard and felt that Mr. Horniman would never be able to return to this country.

MR. L. R. TAIRSEE.

Mr. L. R. Tairsee said a great writer (Hamon) had said that a great artist, just as a great thinker, was necessarily a rebel. Neither in art nor in philosophy, nor in sciences, was it possible for a man of strong individuality to see with the crowd or to act like the crowd. "Artists and thinkers revolt against that which shocks their visions and their ideas. They become rebels and thus contribute powerfully to progress for of all the factors of progress, revolt is the most important. But naturally by their revolt they shock the crowd."

He said that was the case in regard to Christ who was crucified, but his teaching had not disappeared with him. On the other hand his teahing had spread all over the world. The same was the case with Socratis who died of poison. All great men had no bid of roses for them and Mr. Horniman was no exception. Mr. Horniman's greatest crime was that he forgot where he was born and that he was a man of the superior race, (laughter); another thing was that he thought all men were his brothers. (Cheers.) Mr. Pickthall was also guilty of the same crime. (Laughter), for he had been reading a few days back his book "Oriental Encounters" and that had shown him what Mr. Pickthall had suffered and how he felt for this people of the Orient.

It was easy to stop people's months by clapping them in jail. Their Governor had told them that they must be slaves to law only. He asked him to take a plebiscite in Bombay,—not in Bombay alone, but in the whole of India,—and if the plebiscite went against him Mr. Horniman would go out, but if it went in his favour, then Sir George Lloyd should go out. (Laughter and Cheers). He would also make another suggestion. Let Mr. Horniman come to India and stay in India only for six months and he would guarantee that Sir George Lloyd would go out of the country by six months. (Laughter and cheers.) That was his challenge. Mr. Tairsee then referred to the coal purchases scandal in Bombay when Mr. Horniman wrote a series of powerful articles in his paper. One day a military officer came to Mr. Horniman swaggering and asked him why he had published those articles and the latter quitely took out it his drawer the papers on which his articles were based and the officer was crestfallen when he read them.

Continuing he said, Mr. Azad had got angry with Indians because they were not trying to get Mr. Horniman back into India. But those men had co-operated with Government and were entirely assimilated with them. In fact they had lost themselves in the bureaucracy completely. How could they hope that such people would come to their meeting and make speeches? The Bombay Presidency Association had passed a resolution that a public meeting should be held to protest against Mr. Horniman's deportation but nothing was done up till now. They could not expect that these rich people would attend their meeting and show their sympathy to Mr. Horniman. They might remember the article written by Mr. Horniman "The awakening of Chimanlal." He was sorry that Sir Chimanlal had never awakened yet. (Laughter).

BI-AMMAN.

Bi-Amman in the course of her speech asked the audience not to be frightened when their duty had to be done. Twenty five thousand people were in the jail, and

(Continued on page 8.)

HASRAT MOHANI'S TRIAL.

CHARGES FRAMED.

UNDER SECS. 121, 124A.

ACCUSED'S SUPREME INDIFFERENCE TO PROCEEDINGS.

(From our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, April 26.

The preliminary enquiry in the case against Moulana Hasrat Mohani, charged under sections 121, 124A, Indian Penal Code, was held this morning before Mr. Chatefield, District Magistrate, at 8 p.m. to-day in the Commissioner's office at Shaibag. Accommodation being limited and admission being by tickets, hardly fifty persons could attend. Among those present were Mrs. Kasturbai Gandhi, Begum Hasrat Mohani, Messrs. Vallabhai Petal, Imamshet Bamazir and other local Congress and Khilafat workers. Moulana Hasrat Mohani was brought from Saharmati Central Jail in a motor car at 7-45 a.m. Mr. Kemp, Barrister from Bombay, assisted by Mr. Girdharlal Uttamram, the local Public Prosecutor, conducted the prosecution. The District Magistrate, Mr. Chatefield, arrived precisely at 8 a.m. Moulana Hasrat Mohani and all those present in the Court rose just as Mr. Chaterfield entered the Court. In the beginning Mr. Kemp requested the Court to call Mr. Durgadas, prosecution witness, who happened to be the reporter of the Associated Press to sit in the Court so as to be able to report the proceedings. The Court gave permission, the accused not taking objection. Before proceedings commenced, Moulana Hasrat Mohani got up and said "I request permission to address the Court for two minutes. I do not recognise this Court so far as its functions are concerned. They are nominally judicial and actually executive in character, especially in political cases like the present one. I have no faith in the Government from which this so called Court derives its authority of trying me. To me it looks absurd that I am going to be tried for waging war for making a speech. Sir William Vincent had twice referred to my speech in the Legislative Assembly. At this stage Mr. Chatfield interrupted, saying "I will give you chance later when time comes for examination. I don't want to hear your speech now. Thereupon Moulana Hasrat Mohani said "I have made up my mind to ignore the proceedings altogether."

POLICE SUPERINTENDENT'S EVIDENCE.

The first witness examined was Mr. Hally, District Superintendent of Police, Ahmedabad he produced the formal sanction from the Government of Bombay, dated the 6th day of April, Mahableswar, authorising him to lodge complaints against Moulana Hasrat Mohani under Sec. 121, 124A Indian Penal Code, in connection with his speeches on the Independence resolution in the 36th session of the Indian National Congress on the 20th December, as also his presidential address in the session of the Muslim League on the 30th. The witness then read the said speeches and produced Urdu short-hand notes, their transcript in Urdu and authorised translation in English.

PRESS REPORTER EXAMINED.

Then followed two police witnesses both C. I. D. Inspectors from U. P., who attended the sessions of National Assembly last December and took notes of the speeches. After this the important witness examined was Mr. Durgadass of the Associated Press, who said "I sent the authorised translations of the Presidential address delivered by the Maulana Saheb at the Moslem League on the 30th December, 1921. Two days before the address was to be delivered, I called on the Maulana Saheb and requested him if he could kindly give an advance copy of his speech. Maulana Saheb told me that he had written it in Urdu and that I could take it, provided I returned it in time. I requested the Maulana Saheb to give me an English translation of his Urdu speech. He readily agreed and asked me to come next day for the English translation. I went to him as promised, but found the translation was not ready. The Maulana Saheb asked me to come next morning. Accordingly on the morning of the 30th December, at about 9 o'clock the Maulana Saheb handed over to me an English transcript, as the English translation authorised by him of his presidential address which was going to be delivered that afternoon. The Maulana Saheb asked me to return the original English transcript after I had typed copies. I came back to my residence and typed out copies of the address at about 12 o'clock. I went back to the Maulana Sahib and handed over to him the original copy at 2 o'clock, I think. I attended the meeting of the League and soon after the meeting was over I went to Telegraph Office and handed over the full text of the Maulana Saheb's speech to be wired to papers that subscribe to the Associated Press Service. I did hear the speech delivered by the Maulana Sahib but I want to make one point quite clear that according to Press conventions even if a speech is not delivered it is taken as read when an authorised copy of it is handed in, and hence telegraphed."

The next witness was Sheikh Yakub, Oriental Translator with the Government of Bombay, who deposed that the translations put in were made under his supervision and represented the true meaning of the original.

The Witness, Gopalji Desai, in charge of Telegraph Office at Congress Camp, deposed to having booked the Press message, purporting to be authorised English translation of the Maulana's speech.

MAULANA'S COMPLETE SILENCE.

Hasrat Mohani, as stated by him at the outset, ignored the proceedings throughout. He maintained complete silence whenever the Magistrate asked him whether he wanted to put any questions to the prosecution witnesses. In short, his attitude was one of supreme but dignified indifference which nothing could shake off and seemed to perplex the Magistrate to some extent.

Mr. Kempt at the conclusion of evidence stated that the offences came under the purview of sections 121 and 124A and observed that with respect to one presidential address the accused evidently committed two offences, one of delivering it and the other of handing over its authorised English translation to Durgadas, the "Associated" representative. The District Magistrate then framed the charges under sections 121 and 124A inasmuch as the accused by his speeches attempted to excite disaffection towards his Majesty's Government in India and also by instigation, abetting the waging of war against the person of the King.

On being asked whether he wanted to retain any defence witnesses or re-examine any of the prosecution witnesses, the Maulana did not reply. After Mr. Chatfield left the Court Mr. Hailey went over to the Maulana Sahib and said that he could sit in the room for some time to have talk with his friends. The Sessions will be held on Tuesday, the 2nd May.

SEDITIOUS MATTER IN SPEECHES.

(Associated Press.)

AHMEDABAD, April 26.

The salient features of the two speeches delivered in the Congress over the Separatist proposition which are alleged to contain seditious matter are:—(1) The Congress must declare that Swaraj meant nothing short of complete independence, that the necessity for such definite declaration was essential in view of the fact that the word "Swaraj" was being used in official documents and was interpreted to mean reforms; (2) that India could never get Colonial self-Government from the British people because of her different religion, different colour and different civilisation. The Dominions were granted self-government because they were inhabited by people professing the same religion and having the same colour as the British people. In the case of India if she attained self-Government within British Empire it would mean nothing short of complete independence; (3) that he believed that the Khilafat and the Punjab wrongs could never be redressed unless British Imperialism was destroyed. The casualties perpetrated in Malabar were worse than those committed in the Punjab and a repetition of these forms of terrorism could never be stopped till India completely served her connection with Britain. The presidential addresses in the Moslem League was a plea for the establishment of a parallel Government by declaration on 1st January, 1922 of a republic to be called the United States of India to be attained by all possible and proper means including guerilla warfare in case martial law was proclaimed. The accused had also justified plundering by the Moplahs as lawful.

CHARGES BASED ON CONGRESS SPEECHES.

WILL HE SUBMIT STATEMENT?

(Associated Press.)

AHMEDABAD, April 25.

To-morrow at 8 am. begins the trial of Maulana Hasrat Mohani for waging war against the King and spreading sedition. The Committing Magistrate will be Mr. Chatfield, the Collector of Ahmedabad. The offences for which the Maulana is charged, are, it is understood, based on three speeches delivered by him last December during the Congress week at Ahmedabad. One of these is his address as the President of the All-India Muslim League and two others are the short speeches delivered extempore by him, firstly, while moving his independence resolution in the Congress; and secondly, while winding up the debate on his separatist proposition. The attitude that the Maulana is going to take up with regard to the proceedings of the Court is not yet known. But from what has filtered through those who have been paying frequent visits to him in the jail, it is considered likely that he would follow neither the example of Mr. Gandhi nor of the Ali Brothers but will impose silence on himself and will answer no query of the Courts. How far it is is a true representation of his attitude remains to be seen to-morrow. But judging from the fact that he had to be bodily removed when arrested this attitude is not improbable. If, therefore, he non-cooperates with the Court in every way and does not even submit his written statement, the trial will be considerably shortened and may be over in a couple of hours. The case may next be committed to the Sessions and before one week is over, it may be finally disposed of.

COMMITTED TO SESSIONS.

TRIAL ON TUESDAY NEXT

(Associated Press.)

AHMEDABAD, April 26.

Moulana Hasrat Mohani was tried this morning by Mr. Chatfield, District Magistrate, Ahmedabad, who committed him to the Sessions after framing charges against the accused under section 124A in respect of two speeches delivered by him at the last Congress in support of his Independence resolution and under sections 121 and 124A I. P. C. for delivering his Muslim League Presidential address and handing over to a press representative a copy of it for publication.

TRIAL ON NEXT TUESDAY.

It is understood the trial of Mr. Mohani in the Sessions Court Ahmedabad will take place on Tuesday next.

M. MOHANI'S PASSIVE RESISTANCE.

DISAPPROVED BY HAKIM AJMAL KHAN.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, April 26.

Interviewed by the Associated Press, Hakim Ajmal Khan stated that despite his great respect for Moulana Hasrat Mohani's other activities, he entirely disapproved the policy of passive resistance exhibited by the Moulana at the time of his arrest at Cawnpore. He further added that as the Congress Committee had not sanctioned such passive resistance, he personally would never resort, to such tactics if he were arrested.

Referring to Mr. V. J. Patel's recent utterance at Calcutta that the date was not far distant when Civil Disobedience would be resumed, the Hakim Saheb said that Mr. Patel probably meant, that civil disobedience would be restarted when the country would get ready and the date for that might not be far distant. Further questioned Hakim Saheb stated that there was no such serious question as the restarting of civil disobedience on the agenda for the next meeting of the Congress Working Committee to be held in Bombay on the 12th proximo. He personally thought that the time for mass civil disobedience was far distant. Continuing Hakim Saheb referred to Government's continuation of repressive policy and said that though this policy appeared to give a sham temporary strength to Government, yet he was certain that the ultimate result of it would be permanent strength and more energy and courage to the people. Lord Reading, he said, was sandwiched between the Indian Civil Service in India and the reactionaries in England and he, therefore, expressed that it was doubtful whether his present policy was not guided by these reactionaries in England and in India.

"CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE NOT GIVEN UP."

MR PATEL AT ALLAHABAD

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, April 25.

At a public meeting held here last night Mr. V. J. Patel, during the course of his speech, said:

Non-Cooperation movement which in the last eighteen months has brought about such extraordinary awakening throughout the length and breadth of India, cannot be given up by the people of India. We are prepared at any time to examine any alternative method but none of our critics have so far put any such method than reversion to old methods.

The speaker reminded the audience that the idea of civil disobedience was not given up but merely suspended and it was entirely in their hands whether they wanted to start civil disobedience and get Swarajya and redress Punjab and Khilafat wrongs. Mr. Patel strongly advocated the use of Khaddar and argued if India adopted Khaddar it was not at all necessary to undertake civil disobedience and concluded by asking the Moderates to return to Congress.

POLITICAL PRISIONERS IN HYDERABAD.

NO INTERVIEWS ALLOWED

(From a Correspondent.)

KAARCHI, April 24.

"Hindoo", a vernacular paper of Hyderabad, Sind, writes under date 23rd April:—"It is rumoured that the Hyderabad Jail authorities have filed suit in the City Magistrate's Court against Md. Karim, a propagandist from the National Moslem University, Aligarh, sentenced to 12 months' rigorous imprisonment, in December last, for not doing jail work. Ever since his conviction, no interview has been allowed by the Jail authorities to his relatives and friends, who have approached the authorities more than twice. The Secretary, District Khilafat Committee, Mirpurkhas, has many times written to the Jail Superintendent to allow him an interview, but has always been replied that interviews are inadmissible. We are also not allowed interview with Fateh Md., another propagandist from the same University, convicted along with Md. Karim. We do not understand why the Jail authorities have adopted such an attitude in the case of these two young men.

THE THRACIAN PROBLEM.

MOSLEM DEMAND.

Sir M. Abbas Ali Beg writes the following letter to "The Times":—

Sir,—There is much in the Allied proposals that have been formulated as a basis for peace in the Near East to conciliate Moslem sentiment, but it is unfortunate that the delegation of the greatest Mahomedan Power in the world should have refused even to consider on its merits the French view in regard to the restoration of Adrianople to Turkey

The Moslem demand for the restoration of the whole of Thrace to Turkey is based on ethnic considerations, to be tested, if necessary, by an uninfluenced plebiscite. To regain the confidence of Moslem India in the impartiality of the British Foreign Office, the reasons for Lord Curzon's attitude will have to be more convincing than the vague statement that the "area contains, and has long contained, a considerable and, in certain parts, a preponderand Greek population."

The dominant question is not about "certain parts," but whether Thrace, taken as a single geographical unit, which it really is, has a preponderant Turkish or Greek population. Unless this aspect of the Thracian problem is dealt with in an equitable spirit, the proposed resettlement will leave an open sore. Partitions of ethnic and geographical units, as in the case of the partition of Bengal, which was the handiwork of Lord Curzon, have resulted in the past in unceasing trouble. Ireland at the present moment furnishes an instance in point.

It would be deplorable if personal prejudices or predilections are allowed to influence a settlement intended to obviate all future causes of conflict.

MUTINY IN CALCUTTA PRESIDENCY JAIL.

WARDERS ORDERED TO FIRE

MILITARY IN CHARGE OF JAIL

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, April 26.

A serious mutiny broke out in the Presidency Jail at 11 this morning. Prisoners attempted to break through the gate necessitating the use of firearms by the warders under orders of the Superintendent of the jail. Three dead bodies of prisoners have been recovered so far, but casualties amongst the warders are not known yet. Prisoners have also set fire to several of the buildings and these are being attended by the fire brigade. A body of armed police and troops have been sent and the jail is now in the charge of the military. No casualties have been inflicted by the police and the troops. The situation is well in hand and no further immediate trouble is expected. There are no political prisoners in the Presidency jail.

PUNJAB MAIL ACCIDENT ENQUIRY.

"STATESMAN'S COMMENT.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, April 26.

The "Statesman" says that the finding of the Magisterial enquiry conducted at Jamtara by Mr. A. C. Davies, Deputy Commissioner, Santal Parganas, into the Punjab Mail accident near Madhupur, on April 4th, is that the accident was caused by some persons unknown who with the intention of wrecking the train removed at least three rail lengths from the outer side of the uptrack and placed them across the up-track.

REPRESSION IN JHANSI.

A NERVOUS MAGISTRATE.

(From our Correspondent.)

JHANSI, April 14.

Repression has not yet breathed its last in Jhansi District which is one of the most quiet parts of the U. P. Cases against Congress workers on private complaint and police chalan are still systematically going on. The flagrant abuse of the powers under section 144 Cr. Pro. Code is in full swing. To the credit or otherwise of Mr. Williamson, the District Magistrate, it may be safely said that apart from occasional misuse of the said power, the city has been gagged practically for the last three months. Prohibition of public meetings and processions was proclaimed in the last week of January for one month, than on the 12th March for the same period and then on the 15th April again for one month.

Local admirers of Mr. Williamson may regard him as a great advocate of freedom of speech, Sir Harcourt Butler may think him to be the strongest officer. But his too frequest resort to the said section in a calm and quiet place like Jhansi without any real and substantial reasons from something else. He gets hopelessly nervous at the national cries not to speak of peaceful processions and meetings.

Some cases are still pending in the Court of Mr. Bhadkankar, I.C.S., against Congress workers on the allegation that they realized the subscription of membership by coercion and intimidation. Pt. Beni Madhava Tiwari of Orai, a member of the All-India Congress Committee was prosecuted for sedition, but was discharged by the District Magistrate, Rai Bahadur Pt. Radha Raman Bhargava. On appeal by the Government the High Court has issued a notice against the Pandit to show cause why he should not be prosecuted.

On the 13th April, hartal was observed in all the chief towns of the District.

TWO-THOUSAND GUINEAS RACE.

PROBABLE RUNNERS AND JOCKEYS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, April 25.

The probable runners and jockeys for the Two Thousand Guineas race at Newmarket, to-morrow are as under:—

Weathervane	... Herbert Jones.
Tamar	... Frank Bulloc
My Stars	... Evans.
South Crofty	... Carslake.
White Satin	... Gray.
Captain Cuttle	.. V. Smyth.
Architect	... Whalley.
Stingo	... Beary.
Sidvanus.	Blank.
Jacquet	... Childs.
Tanglewood	... F. Fox.
Pondoland	... O'Neill.
Sir Greysteel	..... Jelliss.
Crescendo	... G. Smith.
Lembach	... Lister.
Doctor Quill	..... Lane.
Saint Louis	..... Archibald.
Triumph	..... Hulme.
Guardsman	
Craigancower	
Baydon	..... Thwaites
Westmead	Donoghue.
Northend	Wragg
Diligente	

The Board of Directors, Of the Great Indian Peninsular Railway have appointed Mr. Robert McLean as the Agent of the Railway in India.

CHANGE OF CONGRESS PROGRAMME.

SUGGESTIONS FROM BERAR.

(From a Correspondent.)

AMRAOTI, April 26.

Resolutions demanding change in the present Congress programme were passed in Warud, Mangrul, Anjangaon and Badnera Pargana Conferences in Berar. Capturing of all representative bodies, including the Councils at the next election, organizing of labour and ariculturists unions and forming of voters and taxpayers associations were the main featurs of the suggested change.

PEN RESOLUTION CONDEMNED.

(From A Correspondent.)

SATARA, April 25.

The public meeting held at Satara last evening under the presidency of Mr. Javdekar Mr. Kaujalgi explained and condemned the Pen resolution of appointing a committee to alter the Bardoli programme. The President exhorted the people not to change the Bardoli programme and to carry on the Congress work enthusiastically.

Mr. Ashtepute, President, District Congress Committee has again been gagged under Section 144.

NAGPUR C C.'S SCHEME OF NEW PROGRAMME.

(From a Correspondent.)

WARDHAGANJ, April 25.

Yesterday night a public meeting was held to express public opinion on the changes asked by the Nagpur Provincial Congress Committee.

The following resolution was passed unanimously:—This meeting disapproves of the scheme prepared by the Nagpur Provincial Committee for the changes in the present Congress Programme. In the opinion of this meeting this action of the Committee is untimely and ungrateful to their leaders and countrymen in jail.

EAST KHANDESH CONFERENCE

CONFIDENCE IN N. C. O. PROGRAMME

(From a Correspondent.)

YETWAL, April 23.

The East Khandesh Conference held its sixth session at Yetwal on the 21st and 22nd under the presidentship of Mrs. Sarojini Naidu whose Presidential address in Hindi was at once strong, eloquest and inspiring. Hasing disposed of all constructive essentials of the programme, she dealt with the present craving for Councils noticeable in Bengal, Maharastra and Berar. She exposed its inopportuneness and utter inconsistency with the spirit of Non-Co-operation. The proper time, she urged, was for the Indians to finish the constructive programme, because an organised and disciplined unit would make the Councils fit for their entry.

The Session was over yesterday at 1-30 p.m. The resolutions were the usual constructive ones. Two resolutions deserve mention, viz., those dealing with confidence in the N.C.O. programme and Non-violence. An amendment to this was proposed consisting of the capture of Councils and removing boycott of law courts and Government schools. Fullest opportunity and patient hearing was given to the supporters of the amendment which, in every clause, was defeated by an overwhelming majority. As a consequence the other resolution about the absence of any necessity of any Committee of Inquiry of the programme of N.C.O. suggested by the Pen Provincial Conference was also carried by an overwhelming majority.

Bi-Amma, with M. Moazzam Ally, Secretary, Central Khilafat Committee, and Mr. P. M. Bapat graced the Conference with their presence. Mr. Bapat's speech produced great effect. Mrs. Naidu promised to visit Mulshi in May after her return from the Punjab.

The President reminded the audience that they belonged to Maharashtra—the great country. They had on their shoulders the responsibility of leading India again to that position if they simply kept their eyes on the devotion of Tukaram, the faith of Ramdas, the Tejas (spirited valour) of Shivaji and "Tyag" (renunciation) of Lokmanya Tilak. They would then surely lead the whole nation to Swaraj.

MR. TRIVEDI, M L.C., JOINS THE CONGRESS.

Mr. Girijashanker B. Trivedi, a member of the Bombay Legislative Council, has enrolled himself as a member of the National Congress. As a social reformer, he intends, it is stated, to further the programme of the Congress in respect of the Temperance Movement, untouchability and unity of all classes.

CHAURI CHAURA ENQUIRY.

(Associated Press.)

GORAKHPUR, April 25.

In the Chauri Chaura enquiry only three prosecution witnesses were put up to-day, of whom one was the Magistrate before whom the identification proceding was held at Chaura, another was recalled against some new arrests and the third mostly to corroborate the evidence given by the previous witness

The O. S. K.'s steamer "Honolulu Maru' from Japan left Hongkong on 23rd inst. for Bombay via ports and is expected to arrive here on 16th May.

IRON HAND IN PUNJAB.

POLICY CALCULATED TO INTENSIFY N.-C.-O. MOVEMENT.

BOMBAY PROGRESSIVE ASSN'S WARNING TO GOVERNMENT.

The Bombay Progressive Association has sent the following telegram to the Secretary to the Government of India, in the Home Department, Simla:—The Council, Bombay Progressive Association is deeply moved by newspaper reports of prosecutions in the Punjab and the restrictions of liberties of the people in the shape of prohibition of public meetings. Indian public (are) not convinced of the justice of these drastic proceedings, and deplores the recrudescence of repression on an unprecedented scale. The Council feels that these measures and prohibitions of public meetings on constitutional lines under the leadership of Pundit Madan Mohan Malaviya have created a situation which tends to advance and intensify the Non-Cooperation movement, to prevent reversion to constitutional methods for which Punditji is making courageous endeavours and to shake the confidence of progressive constitutionalists throughout the country in the desire of the Government to co-operate with their leaders in conducting sound and effective constitutional agitation. The Council, therefore, requests the Government to estimate the full significance of the general situation and give the word to the Punjab Government to adopt a policy in consonance with the spirit of liberal reforms as evinced by the deliberate repeal of most of the repressive laws of the country.

GRAND OLD MAN OF PUNJAB

DEATH OF LALA MURLIDHAR.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, April 25.

The death took place early this morning at Umbala of Lala Murli Dhar, popularly known as the Grand Old Man of the Punjab. Bazaars and Schools were closed as a mark of respect to the deceased.

MR. B. G. HORNIMAN.

(Continued from page 7.)

there were her sons also. But she would not like her sons to be set free before those twenty-five thousands people, whom she also considered as her sons. If one crore people of India went to jail the Government would not know what to do and they would not be able to find room for all of them. She asked them to do their duty to the country and follow the precepts of Mahatma Gandhi. They should wear khaddar and spin yarn. Unless they did these things they would not get Swaraj. It was the duty of everyone of them to use the charkha and use khaddar, she said.

MR. L. ROY SAMPAT.

Mr. L. Roy Samput said Mr. Horniman was sent out of India for no cause or fault. For this his country should hang down its head. There was a Parliament which called itself the Mother of Parliaments, and yet there was no justice for him. They knew Mr. Horniman stood for truth, always, and at all cost. He stood for the poor and the suffering; he stood for the oppressed and he stood for Labour. Thousands of their countrymen were in jail, but it was in their own hands to set them at liberty. By their own work alone would they set their countrymen at liberty, and bring back Mr. Horniman.

MR. R. VENKETRAM.

Mr. R. Venketram said he was asked not to speak too often in the public by the chairman, and he was going to follow that advice. They were impotent, but they were potent enough to meet the bureaucracy. If they wanted to show their sympathy to Mr. Horniman in a practical manner they could only do so by helping him. Mr. Horniman was stranded in England and they should see that he was not starved out of his principles, by supporting him liberally. There were hundreds who wanted to see Mr. Horniman well-supported, and he asked Indians to help him liberally. He appealed to Mr. Tairsee to take up the work of collection of money and see that Mr. Horniman was well supplied with funds, and shew to the bureaucracy that Mr. Horniman was not neglected, but cherished in their heart.

MR. B. F. BHARUCHA.

Mr. B. F. Bharucha paid his tribute as a Parsi. It was Mr. Horniman who created such an agitation in Bombay against the Rowlatt Act and also against the misdoings of the officials in the Punjab. It was "The Bombay Chronicle" which had supported the cause of the Punjab, and Mr. Horniman's traditions had been well-followed by Mr. Brelvi. The bureaucracy was afraid that if Mr. Horniman was brought back the policy of divide and rule could not be followed by them uninterruptedly. They had a clear duty before them and that was to finance Mr. Horniman liberally.

PRESIDENT'S CONCLUDING REMARK.

Mr. Pickthall said one of the previous speakers was angry with them for not doing their task, because they were slaves and were living in a slavish atmosphere. He was sure that gentleman was not living in the atmosphere in which the speaker was living in India, for if he had been living in a non-cooperating atmosphere he could not have felt so despondent. He would not have felt that Swaraj was distant. On the contrary he would have felt that Swaraj was already won and that Mr. Horniman would soon return.

Pandit Jayamangal Rath, who was working as the Senior Oriya Pandit of the Board High School Aska and also as the Editor of the "Samaj-Mitra," has now joined the N. C. O. movement in the Dis-

THE DRINK EVIL

TOTAL PROHIBITION THE ONLY REMEDY.

BOMBAY TEMPERANCE COUNCIL'S SUGGESTIONS.

The Excise Committee appointed by the Bombay Legislative Council to consider what modifications and improvements in the present excise system are desirable held its first meeting on Tuesday at 11-30 a.m. at the Secretariet Office, when Rao Bahadur G. K. Sathe, presided. The first witness before the committee was Mr. Dhanjibhoy Dorabji Gilder, Hony. Secretary, the Bombay Temperance Council, who in the course of his written an evidence said:—There is a great deal to be said for the policy of the Government of India, as laid down in their letter No. F. D. 5001 of the 7th September, 1905. It is merely an echo and reiteration of that laid down so far back as 1889 and 1890 after the House of Commons had passed on the 30th April, 1889, a Resolution, which was regarded by the Government as a note of censure on their excise policy. However, when the Government say in their later announcement that they have "no desire to interfere with the habits of those who use alcohol in moderation, and it is necessary in their opinion to make due provision for the needs of such persons," they are going back upon their policy enunciated in letter No. 2455 S. R. of the 21st April, 19904, wherein they state, "It should be made clear that the Government is on the side of abstinence." One fails to understand how the Government can claim to be on the side of abstinence, if they think it necessary to make what they call "due provision" for the so-called needs of moderate drinkers. It is for the Government to reconcile these two contrary expressions of policy in any way they like. Even the later statement of their policy is welcome in so far as it (1) admits that "all considerations of revenue must be absolutely subordinated" to the furtherance of the policy of minimising temptation to those who do not drink, and discouraging excess among those who do; and (2) desires "to conform as far as is reasonable to public opinion," though the modification "as far as is reasonable" entirely neutralises the little good there is in it. Even half-hearted as it is, this policy would go a long way to benefit the people, were the local excise authorities careful to carry it out in the true spirit of it.

(b) This leads us to the second part of the question. Our experience of the way in which it is carried out in practice is far from satisfactory. Liquor-shops are permitted to be opened not to meet any legitimate public demand for the stuff, but to supply and foster a demand created or to be created by a *protege* of the department. Instead of conforming to public opinion, they scout it. The liquor-shop at Ghoda is an instance in point. It was opened, not because the people wanted it, but in the face of actual opposition taken to it by an overwhelming majority of the inhabitants of the place. Quite recently a liquor shop has been permitted to be transferred to Mahim, not because the people wanted it, but the licensee did! This tansfer has been justified on the ground that the residents in the neighbourhood did not object to it! Even the Advisory Committee was not consulted when a foreign liquor-shop was permitted to be opened at Thakurdwar in Bombay, and the licensee was a boy studying in the Matriculation Class of a local High School at the time! The conversion of the Parisian Bar on Foras Road—a questionable locality—into a Refreshment Room, with the approval of the so-called Advisory Committee, one of the members of which not knowing that a Refreshment Room was a euphonious name for a liquor-shop, gave his assent, is another instance in point.

TOTAL PROHIBITION.

Mr. Gilder then proceeds to show how since laying down this policy in 1890, liquor traffic has gone on increasing and says the policy cannot be said to have in any way succeeded in checking liquor-consumption. He therefore advocates total prohibition as the only remedy for avoiding the evil.

(ii) Another reason for advocating Total Prohibition is that in India the people "are naturally abstainers," as the Right Hon'ble Mr. John Morley, Secretary of State for India, said in reply to the Deputation from the Anglo-Indian Temperance Association, London, that waited upon him on the 1st August, 1907, headed by Lord Clwyd, (then Mr. Herbert Roberts. M.P.). On that occasion Mr. Morley, referring to the drink traffic expressed himself "anxious to prevent the spread of this dire new additional plague."

As to the steps, we would draw the attention of the Committee to the 12 suggestions made by the Bombay Temperance Council in their Memorial dated the 23rd July, 1921, to the Hon'ble the Excise Minister, as also to answers to questions No. 10-11-12 and 13 below.

Regarding the steps to be taken in the direction he says:—

If the reduction in the manufacture and sale of this stuff were spread over several years, say 10 at the most, people will be gradually weaned from the habit, and will be amenable to the change. There need not therefore be any fear of illicit manufacture to a great extent. Besides, popular sentiment being against it, very few will venture to go against the tide.

The good offices of Native States will be readily secured if the final extinction of the traffic be the object. If the Government of India could prevail upon them to hand over criminals and civil debtors, that used to take refuge there upto a recent date, there is no doubt that if the Government sincerely wish to enforce prohibition within the boundaries of British India, the Native States will cordially fall in with the views of the Imperial Government. Besides, a shopless three-mile zone on either frontier may be arranged till complete prohibition comes into effect.

If all drugs also be simultaneously prohibited, there will be hardly any chance for a person to take to such drugs. Besides, the experience gained in different Indian provinces does not support the apprehension.

Besides legal enactments, there should be moral suasion, by public meetings, open air lectures, distribution of literature, posters, etc. and there should be temperance teaching in schools.

We are glad to notice that the Bombay Excise Authorities have adopted to a certain extent one of the suggestions made in our letter of the 23rd July, 192', to the Hon'ble the Minister in charge of Excise, in the direction of Total Prohibition, viz., the gradual reduction in the sale of country spirits, and we sincerely thank the Minister for the same.

Initial steps to be taken in the direction are rationing of shops. This rule must apply to the sale of foeign liquors as well Increase in the price of liquor no doubt has some effect towards checking consumption, but it is not permanent and does not always succeed. Reduction in the number of shops will have a beneficial effect in rural areas—not in urban. With regard to reducing days and hours of sale we are of opinion that all shops for the sale of intoxicating beverages, country or foreign, and drugs should be closed on Sundays, on fair and market days, and important holidays like Christmas, Easter, Holi, Divali, Moharum, Ganpati and other festivals, pay days in Mills, and days to be determined by the Local Advisory Committees. Reducing the strength of liquor is also a step in the right direction. The importation and sale of all kinds of foreign liquor ought also to be similarly reduced in proportion until the trade in that stuff automatically ceases to exist. Temporary licenses at sports and other gatherings, as also those at private clubs, places of amusement, railway refreshment rooms and dining-cars should be forthwith prohibited. With regard to the age limit for customers of liquor, the same should be raised to 21.

We would suggest that the licensing and revenue functions ought to be separated.

The Advisory Committees as constituted at present are nothing if not farcial, as so aptly described by Sir Dinshaw Wacha in his blunt, out-spoken language. They were instituted in Bombay so far back as 1908, and it is high time that their usefulness be increased by the granting of additional powers especially in the direction of determining the opening of new shops, transfer and closing of old ones and inspecting the existing ones if they will. Some of the directions in which we would recommend additional powers for the Committee are the following:—

1. There should be in every case a non-official majority.

2. They should be endowed with necessary powers for giving effect to the temperance sentiments of the inhabitants.

3. As exponents of local opinion the Committees should be more frequently, systematically and uniformly consulted.

4. The Committees should be consulted with regard to all questions relating to the local administration of Excise and that no additional shops including transfers should be opened without their express sanction.

5. In the larger cities the Advisory Committees should be endowed with full and final powers of determining the number and location of all licensed premises within their respective areas.

6. Their meetings should be open to the public; at present they have only one side of the case put before them, viz., what the Abkari officials like.

ORAL EXAMINATION.

Questioned by the Chairman, witness said his experience was restricted to the city.

Chairman:—"Would you not like to give liberty to those persons who have come to India from foreign countries?"

Witness:—"I do not give liberty to anyone. The foreigners who come to this country should, to my mind, follow that well-known proverb. 'In Rome be a Roman.'"

Chairman:—"Do you think such a law would create discontent?"

Witness:—"Which law does not create discontent? I do not believe that such a law would create discontent. It might create for a few years, but eventually the discontent will die out."

Cross-examined by the chairman, witness said that he with the efforts of his colleagues was able to convert a large number of persons who were addicted to drinking. Their efforts in that direction had produced effect. If the Government were sincere about prohibition why could they not carry on such a campaign themselves? He did not wish to have any help from Government as regards their subsidies were concerned. To his mind the Government should begin the crusade of prohibition themselves.

With regard to temperance education to be given to boys and girls in schools, witness said that he had made that point clear in his evidence at some length. He would not like to apply his restrictions to Toddy provided one could get it fresh and unadulterated.

When the country liquor shops were closed poor and middle class people could not afford to purchase Champaign or whiskey but could buy other kinds of foreign liquor which was not costly. Though on Holi Holidays certain so-called refreshment rooms were generally kept open. He saw a number of people resorting to such refreshment rooms when the country liquor shops were closed.

LOCAL OPTION IN BOMBAY.

Chairman: "Would you apply the principle of local option in a city like Bombay?"

Witness:—"Yes." I think, I have already replied that question in my evidence. Local option will be effective in a certain way.

Continuing, witness said that at present local option was nothing but a farce. One of the members of the Advisary Committees appointed by the Government did not know that refreshment rooms were dealing in all sorts of liquor.

Cross-examined by Mr. B. F. Madan, witness said in bad seasons the consumption of liquor was less. In view of the increased salaries of working people, the latter were tempted to waste their money in alchoholic drinks. The Government policy with regard to the reduction of liquor consumption had failed. Figures for the last 13 years proved that. Meat was not very harmful nor beneficial to mankind, but alcohol was harmful. In short, meat was not injurious. Among the working classes the evil of drinking was prevalent to a very great extent. The Association to which he belonged worked in conjunction with the temperance institutions started by the Tatas. But his Association had no exact scheme with regard to prohibition. To his mind taxes should be levied on luxeries. He regretted the action of the Legislative Council rejecting the proposal of additional tax on Cinemas.

Cross-examined by the Rev. N. Macnicol, witness said he did not think the Parsi community would resent to prohibition.

Cross-examined by Dr. S. W. Patil, witness said that the work of a picket was to see that nobody went inside a liquor shop. Picketing in Bombay was of a shameful description. Picketing in Bombay was far from satisfactory. He had come across only one picket who with tears in his eyes was sincerely appealing to persons not to enter liquor-shops. He was not in favour of picketing (whether it be peaceful or otherwise) at all. He advised some of the non-co-operators who came to him for his advice in connection with picketing that it would be better if temperance rooms were opened next to liquor shops.

MR. P. G. KANEKAR'S EVIDENCE.

Mr. P. G. Kanekar, Superintendent, Tata Workmen's Institute, cross-examined by the chairman, said that the Tata Institute carried on welfare work for the mill-hands. The authorities of the Institute held many magic-lantern lectures with a view to convince the labourers of the harmful effects of drinking. These lectures had proved fruitless. So long as temptation was there it was impossible to stop the labourers from drinking. Voluntary efforts would be of no use unless a legislation to that effect was enacted. The evil would be gradually mitigated if the number of liquor shops was decreased and the hours of sales of liquor were reduced. "By the excise policy of the Government has signally failed so far as its around object is concerned," witness meant "reduction in the consumption of sale of liquor. Drunkenness was not lessened, at present. He had some information about the condition of some villages as regards prohibition. In Ratnagiri, for instance, the people had succumbed to the temptation of drinking.

Chairman:—"Do you know anything about the habits of the Bhils, the Waghris, the *Bhandaris*?"

Witness:—"No." "But I do know something about the *Bhandaris* who detest drinking."

Regarding the organisation of the Panchayat system, witness said that some Panchayats would prove beneficial; but suppose a chairman of a Panchayat was addicted to drinking, then, it would be rendered impossible to eradicate the evil. To his mind, toddy was a harmless drink, but the difficulty was how to secure it fresh. Toddy was not free from intoxication. Of course, I would apply prohibition to all (liquor as well as toddy). Some millhands were having now-a-days whuisky and other kinds of foreign liquor.

Chairman:—"Can local-option committees and advisary committees exist simultaneously?"

Witness:—"Both the committees can exist simultaneously."

Cross-examined by the Rev. N. Macnicol, witness said that very few millhands took advantage of the Currimbhoy Ibrahim Institute. So long as the liquor shops were there, it would be a sort of temptation to the working class.

Cross-examined by Rao Saheb Desai, witness said illicit distilation was less in Bombay. One might encourage the sale of fresh toddy. Women, generally, experienced the results of their husbands' drunkenness, and so they would encourage prohibition.

Cross-examined by Dr. Patil, witness said he was a firm believer that prohibition would be brought about by legislation.

Cross-examined by Mr. Jadhav, witness said that the Cokaneys had poor physique. Those who came from Deccan proper were less addicted to drinking.

Cross-examined by Mr. Madan, witness said that just after picketing was over, drunkenness had increased. There were in all about fifteen thousand workmen in the four Tata mills. In these mills there was a very small number of workmen who were total abstainers, while there were others who took liquor occasionally. The workmen generally, went in excess as regards drinking was concerned on their pay-day. Some Cokaney villagers who worked the whole day in knee-deep mud did not drink.

MR. S. D. SMITH.

Mr. S. D. D. Smith, in the course of his evidence states:

I am of opinion that it will be very difficult to enforce prohibition in India because of the facilities for illicit distillation and the smuggling of spirit from foreign territory. India has an extensive coast line with foreign ports on all sides. As soon as prohibition was attempted, these ports would become basis for smuggling and even with very expensive preventive establishments the stoppage of illicit import would not be possible. Again the Indian States which refused to accept prohibition, would be convenient bases for exporting spirit into British India. The problem of control would be fraught with grave difficulty; as under prohibition, there would be no revenue from spirit, the cost of the Preventive establishments would have to come out of other revenue which except for prohibition and the attendant preventive establishments, could be used for education and other useful purposes.

(a) The rationing of shops cannot go too far, for when the liquor gives out it will lead to the substitution of deleterious drugs and illicit liquor.

(b) The increase in the price of liquor has served to control consumption in the past more than any other agency. There is very little scope for further increase especially in the case of country liquor,

(c) Reducing the number of shops is not of much use as the custom of the abolished shops goes to those that survive. Reduction of shops causes overcrowding which and leads to brawls, and other crimes.

(d) I am not in favour of reducing the days of sale. Reduction in the hours of sale has a good effect in so far as it prevents men who cannot control themselves from hanging about liquor shops. It also prevents people from going to liquor shops before commencing the day's work.

(e) The strength of liquor in this Presidency will now be 46 up, there is very little scope for further reduction. We may go to 60 U. P. as the sole strength eventually, but it may result in people being driven to drink foreign liquor and other strong drugs.

(f) The location of shops is a matter of some importance. Where possible I should remove them from all prominent places. In large towns the location of shops is a problem of great difficulty owing to the wants of suitable premises.

(g) Restriction of importation to a reasonable extent would have the effect of reducing consumption but entire prohibition of importation would lead to a needless loss of revenue without producing any good effects as smuggled and illicitly distilled liquor would take the place of duty paid liquor.

The present Advisory Committees serve some useful purpose but they are not as useful as they ought to be owing to lack of interest in Excise matters and paucity of attendence at meetings. I can advocate no changes.

Drinking to excess does contribute to an increase of crime and has its effects on the output of work, but drinking in moderation has no such effect. In the climate of India a little drink at the end of the day's work seems to set a man up for next day's work. As my recommendations do not tend to reduce the Excise revenue I am not called upon to suggest other sources of income.

Sufficient restrictions have already been put on the use of these drugs. Charas has been prohibited from the last proximo. If further restrictions are placed on these drugs people will take to cocaine and other deleterious drugs. The use of opium as a drug is dying out among the rising generation. The figures of consumption are largely inflated owing to illicit export to foreign countries.

The custom of giving opium to young children is still prevalent to a large extent especially among the working and agricultural classes. I can give no opinion about its effects on the death-rate.

CROSS-EXAMINATION.

Mr. S. D. Smith, Dy. Commissioner of Salt and Excise, Bombay, cross-examined by the chairman, said that he had served in the districts of the Central Division. The Bhils in the West Khandesh were addicted to drinking and to illicit distillation. The percentage of the Bhils who were addicted to drinking was comparatively many more than in other districts of the Central Division. In the report of 1920-21 there were 500 cases of illicit distillation. In the Colaba District the Kolis and Agris belonged to the drinking class.

Regarding the effects of toddy on the constitution of a person, witness said that if toddy taken after six hours or so would produce bad effect, and if it was kept sufficiently long it became as deleterious as liquor. After two days toddy contained 10 to 12 per centages of alcohol. He would favour the imposing of restriction as regards prohibition was concerned There was no necessity of restricting licenses in the case of clubs and restaurants. He would favour the starting of recreation clubs, tea and coffee houses in order to withdraw the men from going to liquor-shops. The mofussil advisory committees were presided over by collectors and he was in a position to say why these committees had not proved a success.

Cross-examined by Rao Sahib Desai, witness said that he did not know whether opium-habit was very common in Kathiawar and Gujarat. Illicit destillation was in progress in West Khandesh before Abkari was in existence. Unless the Abkari establishment was trepled or quadrupled the illicit distillation would not be put a stop to.

The committee, then adjourned till Wednesday.

TREATMENT OF POLITICAL PRISONERS

The "Searchlight" writes:—

We have received more than one communication on the subject of the treatment of political prisoners in the province, all pointing to the fact that while distinction is undoubtedly made in most cases between ordinary criminals and political prisoners, the rules framed by the local Government are not being given effect to in the spirit in which they are conceived. The Behar rules for the treatment of political prisoners were welcomed as being more liberal than those obtaining in most other provinces and we desire to urge upon the attention of the Hon. Mr. S. Sinha that thees should be given effect to in letter and spirit. It has been reported to us that the treatment accorded to Dr. Mahomud who has been transferred to Buxar jail, is hardly in accord with the rules promulgated for the treatment of such prisoners. We are informed that for all practical purposes—though technically it may not be so—the Doctor is undergoing a kind of solitary confinment and is not permitted to have any intercourse with the other political prisoners. It is said that one day his food sent from outside, had to wait outside the jail from about 9-30 to 12 and this is taken as an illustration of the care that is taken by the jail authorities of the convenience of the political prisoners. We would be glad indeed to know that facts are not as above but we have thought it our duty in public interest to bring these to the notice of the Hon. Mr. Sinha and the public. The jail codes and regulations when they were drawn up did not reckon with a situation when there would be an influx of political prisoners and it is hard for seasoned jail officials, habituated to deal with criminals, to realise, that times have changed. Yet this realization has got to come about and political prisoners cannot be allowed to be treated on a footing with criminals. Public consience cannot permit it and we do hope the Hon. Mr. Sinha will look into the matter and see to it that his rules are carried out.

Bank Telegraphic Transfer one shilling three and one-eighth pence and demand bills one shilling three and five thirty-two pence.

The O. S. K.'s steamer Ganges Maru from Japan left Colombo on the 25th and is due here on the 30th inst.

CAMPAIGN AGAINST THE KIRPAN.

ALLEGED HARASSMENT OF AKALIS

The Secretary of the Shiromani Gurdwara Prabandhak Committee, in a press communique writes:—

The S. G. P. Committee views with painful surprise the attempts of Government officials practically to take away by left-handed actions the right of possessing and carrying Kirpans by the Sikhs.

In the Diwan at Samundri the Superintendent of Police snatched away the Kirpan from a Sikh while he was leaning on it. At another place a Sikh was deprived of his Kirpan while he was cleaning it. S. Ran Singh of Mandi Dabwali (Hissar District) who was found sleeping with his Kirpan was arrested and sent to jail. The Commissioner of Julhundher ordered the arrest of a Sikh boy merely because he was supporting his Kirpan with his hand while running to school. The boy has been sent to prison for a month and a half. These are typical instances, out of many happening daily.

Sardar Kharak Singh and Sardar Khazen Singh and many others have been sent to jail for manufacturing or selling Kirpans. All this is occurring inspite of the fact that the Kirpans is free from all restrictions under the existing laws. Kirpan carried or possessed by Sikh can be carried or possessed by him according to his convenience, in any way he likes as long as he does it peacefully. The S. G. P. Committee has always advised the Sikhs not to make an unnecessary show of bared Kirpans in possessions.

As a Sikh is bound to keep his Kirpan always with him, it becomes inevitable that sometimes he should have two Kirpans in his possession. As for example when he buys a Kirpan to replace an old one which he already possesses, he will necessarily have two in his possession when he walks away from the Shop, or sometimes when he comes from his village and buys a Kirpan for his wife or child.

Reports are being received that Sikh inhabitant of certain villages, on account of repression and the penal police harrassment, find their lives unbearable, and are contemplating desertion of their homes. The S. G. P. Committee advises them to bear the troubles manfully in the spirit of their ancestors.

III.

Representatives of Jathas and deputations from Sikhs of different localities are enquiring from the S. G. P. C. if the imminence of danger to the Gurdwara at Nankana Sahib requires their presence there. The Gurdwara Committee informs the Panth that Jathas should not take the trouble of coming for that purpose to Amritsar of Nankana Sahib at present when the Committee feels their necessity it will inform the public.

IV.

Master Puran Singh, Secretary, Kesgarh Gurdwara at Anandpur Sahib, reports that in the absence of Sodhi Moti Singh Bari Sarkar of Anandpur Sahib the police surrounded his house and ordered the *parda nashin* ladies of his household to clear out. The panic-stricken ladies of the sacred family vacated their house. The police collected the furniture in one room and locked it up. The S. G. P. Committee has deputed a member of the Executive Committee to go to Anandpur and report on this deplorable happening, which has created such a sensation among the Sikhs.

(Continued from Column 6.)

the experiment therefore proved abortive in its very inception.

VOLUNTEERS.

Establishment of National Volunteer organisation all over India called non-violence volunteer corps. It will minimise the possibilities and the intensities of violence and ensure absolute non-violent atmosphere in all political activities of the country. This end can be best served if the volunteers in question are given training in various useful subjects such as motor driving, cycling, riding, swimming, first aid, etc. The Nagpur Provincial Congress Committee has established a volunteer training school, where in these subjects is given to the volunteers. The crucial test regarding the efficiency of a volunteer in question should be the different way in which he is capable of removing the very elements that may bring about violence at a particular place.

The volunteer corps may also be entrusted with the following duties:—

1. To establish similar volunteer organisations.

2. To enlist members of the Congress.

3. To collect national funds on the principle of National Taxation.

4. To form different panchayats and bring about harmonious relations between different classes of people following varying walks of life.

5. To supervise the production of hand-spun yarn.

6. And to help Congress propaganda in general

FOREIGN PROPAGANDA.

Batches of young graduates should be sent outside India as propagandists to enlist the sympathy of foreign nations towards the Indian aspirations.

Information bureaus should be established in Europe, America, Japan and other countries for supplying correct information about Indian affairs and for establishing personal relations between men of influence and position in those countries and the Congress leaders in India and for encouraging such men to undertake tours in India for personal observation. The Working Committee should arrange to provide facilities to such men for acquiring knowledge about India.

(9) Congress finance.

It is high time that a scheme of National Taxation is organised to ensure adequate finances for the Congress and the Working Committee is respectfully requested to pay social and immediate attention to it.

(10) Scheme of Swaraj.

A scheme of the kind of Swaraj that Congress is striving for, should be prepared and placed before the country for its acceptance as early as possible, so that the Nation may know definitely what it is fighting for.

CONGRESS PROGRAMME.

SUGGESTED MODIFICATION.

NAGPUR P. C. C.'S RECOMMENDATION.

The following are further extracts from the report of the Sub-committee appointed by the Nagpur Provincial Congress Committee on the 15th March 1922, to suggest modifications, if possible, in the present programme of the Indian National Congress for recommendation to the All-India Congress Committee:—

LAWYERS.

As regards lawyers, it is not right and proper, as it has already been proved to be impractical, to make a hard and fast rule calling upon them to give up practice. The right rule would have been to call upon these lawyers who have independent means of livelyhood to give up their practice and devote their whole time to National Service; the rest should have been asked to contribute a fixed proportion of their income to the Congress fund and devote their spare time to National service. This would have saved the bitterness and humiliation to those pleaders who, though honest and patriotic like any of us, could not give up their practice or had soon to resume it after temporary suspension, simply because they had no other means of livelihood. The Congress was thus the looser to the extent that it allowed so much trained and disciplined intelligence to lie unexploited in its cause.

(3) Boycott of defence in British courts. This item has been fully worked and with great success in so far as about fifteen thousand Congress workers are in Jail including most of the prominent leaders of almost all the provinces and it has been demonstrated that the people of India are prepared to bear cheerfully all risks and sacrifice in their earnestness for establishing Swaraj. But logically speaking this attitude cannot be assumed until the Congress refuses to recognise this Government. When sedition is preached it must be boldly admitted but, at the same time, offering facilities to the Government to imprison Congress workers on false charges, by disallowing even cross-examination of prosecution witnesses, is not sound policy. Besides it shields the Government from exposure of its underhand and illegal methods.

BOYCOTT OF COUNCILS.

The Amritsar Congress has already expressed its opinion that the reform act is inadequate and disappointing. It has never been taken to represent a serious attempt on the part of the Government to grant us the right of Swaraj. But it is an instrument forged by the Government to perpetuate British domination over India. Then why not use the same instrument, so far as it lies in our power, to our advantage and against the Beuracracy itself; in other words, why not non-co-operate with it in these very councils? To illustrate by an example—if the non-co-operators had been allowed to enter the Councils there would surely have been more than one council which would have surely refused to vote an address of welcome to the Prince of Wales. Council elections should be organised and controlled by the Provincial Congress Committees and the candidates shall be made subject to its mandate.

(5) Complete boycott of foreign cloth and particularly of all British goods. Boycott of foreign cloth is a vital necessity and the cult of Charkha so far as it is based on the principal of providing a home industry supplementary to the Indian weaving and spining mills for increasing the productions of Swadeshi cloth, deserves full and enthusiastic support but the principle of annahilation of modern mechanical industrialism deserves repudiation in so far as it interferes with the growth and development of mechanical inventive genius of the nation and nips in the bud, as if it were, the aspiration of the Indian Nation to compete with Western Nations on equal terms in all fields of human activities. If it be the aim of the Congress to provide for a speedy and effective boycott of foreign cloths, it will not be encompassed by depending entirely on the hand Charka and hand-weaving. Perhaps the experts will be better able to say if it will not be more feasible to put up small factories worked by electricity or oil engines, some of spinning alone and others of weaving alone, like the wheat flour mills, to increase the production of Swadeshi cloth.

CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE.

It is of two kinds, individual and mass. Individual Civil disobedience apart from its practice as a protest against direct encroachments of legitimate individual rights and privileges is really effective when there is a perpetual prospect of mass civil disobedience kept up before the Government to be started at any moment in its support. But the kind of mass civil disobedience based on the principles of Ahinsa, i. e. non-violence as conveived and promulgated by Mahatma Gandhi is an impossibility. Strict non-violence may and can be assured, to a very great extent, in all those who belong to the Congress organisation, but the tendency of violence can never be eradicated either from individuals or particularly from mobs or mass organisations. Congress cannot, therefore, be responsible for any violence occurring anywhere caused by persons not connected with the Congress. Besides, the programme of mass civil disobedience should be so planned by the Working Committee as to be easily comprehensible by the members of the Congress. It is believed that the kind of mass civil disobedience that was to be practically experimented at Bardoli could only be comprehend by and put in to practice under the direct personal supervision of Mahatmaji himself. But where was the guarantee that the Government would let alone to carry out his experiment of non-violent mass civil disobedience? What was very rightly feared has come to pass and

(Continued in Column 5.)

The Arab Steamer Ltd.

Balance Sheet from 1919, 1920, & 1921.

Managing Agents—Messrs. TURNER MORRISON & Co.

RESULTS UNDER EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT

CASH BALANCES—1919—48,19,178-8-2. 1920—25,55,725-15-7. 1921—12,78,798-9-11.

NO NEW STEAMERS PURCHASED. CASH HOW ABSORBED.

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31st DECEMBER 1919.

CAPITAL AND LIABILITIES.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
CAPITAL—		
Authorised 5,000 shares of Rs. 500 each	25,00,000 0 0	
Issued 5,000 shares of Rs. 500 each	25,00,000 0 0	
Subscribed 3,000 shares of Rs. 500 each	15,00,000 0 0	
CALLED UP—		
Amount called up on 2,000 shares at Rs. 500	10,00,000 0 0	
Amount called up on 1,000 shares at Rs. 250	2,50,000 0 0	
	12,50,000 0 0	
Less—2 shares forfeited	1,000 0 0	
	12,49,000 0 0	
Less—Calls Unpaid	Nil	
		12,49,000 0 0
RESERVE		11,50,000 0 0
INSURANCE ACCOUNT		4,30,715 2 7
UNCLAIMED DIVIDENDS		34,395 0 0
LIABILITIES—		
Due to Agents at other ports	61,278 8 5	
For expenses including Managing Agents' Commission	11,34,956 6 6	
For freight collected on account of Government	3,11,627 7 3	
Sundry Deposits	35,367 3 2	
Provision for S.S. "Koweit" Repairs	4,00,000 0 0	
For Return Tickets	11,707 0 0	
For goods	6,601 7 10	
		19,61,538 1 3
ENERAL AVERAGE DEPOSITS		15,259 10 10
UNFINISHED VOYAGES		1,36,915 13 10
PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT—		
Balance as per last Account	5,62,265 7 4	
Less—Dividend 10% and bonus 15 ⅔ Rs. 3,12,250		
„ Transfered to Reserve Account Rs 1,50,000		
	4,62,250 0 0	
	1,00,015 7 4	
Add—Profit for this year	4,18,927 3 7	
		5,18,942 10 11
Total Rs.		54,96,766 7 4

AT 31st DECEMBER 1919. PROPERTY AND ASSETS.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
FIXED CAPITAL EXPENDITURE.		
Fleet—S.S. "Koweit", "Hejaz", "Behrein" & "Jeddah" at cost	11,97,388 2 7	
Less—Depreciation to date	11,17,388 2 7	
		80,000 0 0
Furniture at cost as per last account	2,836 1 10	
Less—Depreciation to date	1,836 1 10	
		1,000 0 0
BOOK DEBTS—		
Due by Agents at other ports considered goods	8,534 6 6	
Sundry debtors considered good	2,68,958 6 1	
		2,77,492 12 7
UNFINISHED VOYAGES		83,622 4 4
GENERAL AVERAGE ACCOUNTS—		
Deposit with Chartered Bank of India, Australia & China	2,751 2 7	
Payments on account of S.S. "Hejaz" & S.S. "Bahrein"	11,353 12 8	
		14,104 15 3
PAYMENTS IN ADVANCE		92,352 14 3
CASH AND INVESTMENTS—		
Balance at National Bank of India, Ld.	11,625 6 9	
Deposit at Eastern Bank, Ld.	1,00,000 0 0	
Deposit with Customs (3½% Government Promissory Notes, face value Rs. 3,000 at cost	2,895 0 0	
4% Conversion Loan, face value Rs. 1,00,000 at cost	90,000 0 0	
5% New Loan 1945/55, face value Rs. 2,50,000 at cost	2,37,500 0 0	
Indian War Loan 5½% 1920, Bonds face value Rs. 7,00,000 at cost	7,14,600 0 0	
Indian War Loan 5½% 1921, Bonds face value Rs. 7,00,000 at cost	7,00,000 0 0	
Indian War Loan 5½% 1922, Bonds face value Rs. 2,25,000 at cost	2,25,000 0 0	
£ 90,750 5% English War Loan at cost	11,97,237 3 6	
£ 75,500 6% Exchequer Bonds at cost	11,35,185 3 3	
£ 33,850 5% National War Bonds at cost	4,76,430 10 8	
Mismatched Note	5 0 0	
		48,90,478 8 2
Interest accrued		57,715 0 9
Total Rs.		54,96,766 7 4

Dr. ABSTSTRACT OF PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER 1919	Rs. a. p.	Cr. Rs. a. p.
To rProvision for Income Tax, Depreciation written off Steamers, etc.	1,71,933 6 8	
Balance being net profit for the year carried to Balance Sheet	4,18,927 3 7	
By Net earnings of steamer including proportion of profit on chartered steamers, sale of coal, interest on Investments, Exchange proceeds of unclaimed cargo, transfer fees, etc.		5,90,860 10 3
Total Rs.	5,90,860 10 3	5,90,860 10 3

T. W. DOWDING, H. A. LALLJEE,
J. H. FYBE, L. S. HUDSON,
HAJI EBRAHIM BUSHIRY, C.E.L. MILNE-ROBERTSON,
F. PORTLOCK, } Directors

CHANDABHOY & JASSOOBHOY,
BOMBAY, 30TH MARCH 1920. AUDITOR.

TURNER, MORRISON & Co. LTD.
BOMBAY, 1st April 1920 MANAGING AGENTS

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31st DECEMBER 1920

CAPITAL AND LIABILITIES.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
CAPITAL—		
Authorised 5,000 shares Rs. 500 each	25,00,000 0 0	
Issued 5,000 shares of Rs. 500 each	25,00,000 0 0	
Subscribed 3,000 shares of Rs. 500 each	15,00,000 0 0	
CALLED UP—		
Amount called up on 2,000 shares at Rs. 500	10,00,000 0 0	
Amount called up on 1,000 shares at Rs. 250	2,50,000 0 0	
	12,50,000 0 0	
Less—2 shares forfeited	1,000 0 0	
	12,49,000 0	
Less—Calls Unpaid	Nil	
		12,49,000 0 0
RESERVE		4,50,000 0 0
STERLING INVESTMENTS RESERVE		2,41,884 1 5
INSURANCE ACCOUNT		92,343 8 0
UNCLAIMED DIVIDENDS		12,770 0 0
LIABILITIES—		
Due to Agents at other ports	42,451 10 0	
For expenses	7,33,163 14 0	
For Sundry Deposits	34,214 13 2	
For Return Tickets	62,755 0 0	
For goods	39,977 7 10	
		9,12,562 13 0
GENERAL AVERAGE DEPOSITS		80,788 11 7
UNFINISHED VOYAGES		2,07,664 4 6
PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT—		
Balance as per last Account Rs.	5,18,942 10 11	
Less—Dividend 10% and bonus 15%	3,12,250 0 0	
„ Transferred to Reserve Account 1,00,000		
	4,12,250 0 0	
	1,06,692 10 11	
Add.—Profit for the year	85,134 15 3	
		1,91,827 10 2
Total Rs.		34,38,841 0 8

AT 31st DECEMBER 1920 PROPERTY AND ASSETS.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
FIXED CAPITAL EXPENDITURE.		
Fleet.—		
S.S. "Koweit", "Hejaz", "Bahrein", & "Jeddah" at cost	11,97,388 2 7	
Less—Depreciation toda te	11,17,388 2 7	
		80,000 0 0
Furniture at cost as per last account	2,836 1 10	
Less—Depreciation to date	1,836 1 10	
		1,000 0
BOOK DEBTS—		
Due by Agents at other ports considered good (including Rs. 21,790-9-2 due by Turner Morrison & Co. Ld, Basra, since paid)	1,30,012 9 7	
Sundry debtors considered good	1,64,630 2 9	
		2,94,642 12 4
UNFINISHED VOYAGES		2,22,857 8 9
GENERAL AVERAGE ACCOUNTS—		
Deposit with Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China	2,788 10 7	
Payments on acount of S.S. "Hejaz" & S.S. Bahrein"	19,502 3 11	
		22,290 14 6
PAYMENT IN ADVANCE		2,38,488 7 11
CASH AND INVESTMENTS—		
Balance at National Bank of India, Ld., Current Account	17,404 6 2	
Dividend Reserve	4,500 0 0	
Deposit with Customs (3½% ment GovernPromissory Notes, face value Rs. Rs. 3,000 at cost)	2,895 0 0	
4% Conversion Loan face value Rs. 1,00,000 at cost	90,000 0 0	
5% New Loan 1945/55, face value Rs. 2,50,000 at cost	2,37,500 0 0	
Indian War Loan Loan 5½% 1921, Bonds face value Rs. 3,00,000 at cost	3,00,000 0 0	
Indian War Loan 5½% 1922, Bonds face value Rs. 2,25,000 at cost	2,25,000 0 0	
£ 91,350 5% English War Loan at cost	12,01,995 14 9	
£ 33,850 5% National War Bonds cost	4,76,430 10 8	
		25,55,725 15 7
Interest accrued		23,835 5 7
Total Rs.		34,38,841 0 8

Dr. ABSTRACT OF PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR OF ENDING 31st DECEMBER 1920.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
To Balance being net profit carried to Balance Sheet	85,134 15 3	
By Interest on Investments, sale of coal, Exchange, transfer fees, Income Tax excess provision, etc., less loss on voyages		85,134 15 3
Total Rs.	85,134 15 3	85,134 15 3

CHANDABHOY & JASSOOBHOY,
BOMBAY, 12th *March* 1921. *Auditors*

T. W. DOWDING,
HAJI EBRAHIM BUSHIRY,
F. PORTLOCK,
H. A. LALLJEE,
L. S. HUDSON,
P. H. BROWNE,
C. E. L. MILNE-ROBERTSON, } Director.
TURNER, MORRISON & Co., LTD.
BOMBAY, 12th March 1921. Managing Agent

The Arab Steamers Ltd.—(*Contd.*)

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31st DECEMBER 1921.

CAPITAL AND LIABILITIES	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
CAPITAL—		
Authorised 5 000 shares at Rs 500 each	25,00,000 0 0	
Issued 5,000 shares ofRs. 500 each	25,00,000 0 0	
Subscribed 3,000 shares of Rs. 500 each	15,00,000 0 0	
CALLED UP—		
Amount called up on 2,000 shares at Rs. 500	10,00,000 0 0	
Amount called up on 1,000 at Rs. 250	2,50,000 0 0	
	12,50,000 0 0	
Less—2 shares forfeited	1,000 0 0	
	12,49,000 0 0	
Less—Calls unpaid	Nil	
		12,49,000 0 0
RESERVE		4,50,000 0 0
INVESTMENTMENT DEPRECIATION RESERVE		35,000 0 0
INSURANCE ACCOUNT		4,19,642 0 9
UNCLAIMED DIVIDENDS		12,070 0 0
LIABILITIES—		
Due to Agents at other ports,,	11,277 6 2	
For Expenses'	2,43,535 7 8	
„ Goods	3,875 2 3	
„ Sundry deposits	50,714 10 2	
„ Passage Money	14,966 8 0	
		3,30,369 2 3
GENERAL AVERAGE DEPOSITS		50,648 6 9
UNFINISHED VOYAGES		1,01,236 14 4
Total Rs.	26,47,966 8 1	

PROPERTY AND ASSETS.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
FIXED CAPITAL EXPENDITURE		
FLEET—		
S/S "Koweit," "Hejaz" "Bahrein" and "Jeddah" at cost	11,97,388 2 7	
Less—Depreciation to date	11,17,388 2 7	
		80,000 0 0
Furniture at cost as per last account	2,836 1 10	
Add—Additions during the year	178 10 0	
	3,014 11 10	
Less—Depreciation to date	1,836 1 10	
		1,178 10 0
BOOK DEBTS—		
Due by Agents at other ports considered good	36,950 0 0	
Sundry debtors considered good	85,157 2 4	
		1,22,107 11 0
UNFINISHED VOYAGES		2,01,740 5 10
GENERAL AVERAGE ACCOUNTS—		
Deposit with Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China	2,827 2 7	
Payment on account of S/S "Bahrein"	1,252 15 0	
		4,080 1 7
PAYMENTS IN ADVANCE		2,70,355 1 5
CASH AND INVESTMENTS—		
Balance at National Bank of India, Ltd., current account	94,478 9 11	
Devidend Reserve	3,925 0 0	
Deposit with Customs(3½% Government Promissory Notes face value Rs. 2,000 at cost)	1,930 0 0	
3½% Government Promissory Notes face value Rs.1,000 at cost	965 0 0	
4% Conversion Loan face value Rs. 1,00,000 at cost	90,000 0 0	
5% New Loan 1945/55 face va.ue Rs. 2,50,000 at cost	2,37,500 0 0	
6% Five year Bonds 1926 face value Rs. 8,50,000 at cost	8,50,000 0 0	
		12,78,798 9 11
INTEREST ACCRUED		17,769 2 9
PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT—		
Loss during the year	7,38,864 1 4	
Deduct Balance as per last account	1,91,827 10 2	
Less—Dividend at 10%	1,24,900 0 0	
	66,927 10 2	6,71,936 7 2
Total Rs.		26,47,966 8 1

AUDITORS' CERTIFICATE.—We have examined the above Balance sheet with the Books, Vouchers andertified Ref turns rom the Agents, and beg to report that we have obtained all the information and explanations we have required, and that in our opinion the said Balance Sheet is drawn up in conformity with the law and exhibits a true and correct view of the staet of the Company's affairs according to the best of our information and the explanations given to us and as shown by the Books of the Company.

CHANDABHOY & JASSOOBHOY, Auditors

Dr. ABSTRACT OF PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER 1921.	Rs. a. p.	Cr. Rs. a. p.
To Let Less on Voyages, less Investments Depreciation Reserve, Interest on Investments, and Excess amount reserved for Income- Tax and Super Tax previous year	7,38,864 1 4	
By Balance being loss for the year carried to Balance Sheet		7,38,864 1 4
Total Rupees	7,38,864 1 4	7,38,864 1 4

Drawing the attention of the public how the cast is absorved or waisted in loss. Under the the European Management Messrs. Turner Morrison & Coy., Managing Agents of the Arab Steamers Ld.

THE CHILDREN'S HOUSE.

PROBLEM OF UNEMPLOYMENT AMONGST THE YOUNG.

(Translation from Norwegian of an article by Albert Brock Ultne entitled The Children's House," printed in Christiania. Norway, in 1912.)

The children's movement has a great mission before it in all lands. The children's cause has come to the front and the work for the welfare of the children is being vigorously taken up amongst us in many ways.

What shall here be dealt with is unemployment amongst the young. As things are at present the young must often fight a battle to obtain some small and often ill-paid position. The applicants are many,—one is successful, many are unsuccessful. Time goes by in seeking for new posts, and all in vain. Then comes the day when the young worker is too old to get a small position and too unskilled to obtain a more important situation.

The young people must often endure hard words at home, when they do not advance themselves quickly enough. They must bear the blame when work is scarce. They grow weary and listless, indifferent about everything and indifferent about themselves. And therefore it is that many young people have gone under owing to the fight for existence in their early years.

There is so much being done for the children, but what if something now ware done for the young who have to seek positions?

As things are at present it seems as though much of what is being built up for the children in their early years is torn down again, so to speak, when they reach a more mature age.

The children must be enabled to look forward to a bright future; the young must be kept free from anxiety about their daily bread and be allowed to reach the goal of an independent existence without finding themselves worn out and exhausted.

SCHOOLS FOR MANUAL TRAINING.

By the establishment of schools for manual traing it will be possible to ensure that more regard is paid to the individual circumstances of each child. By this means, too, weakly children can be helped to hold out to the end of the time of training. And circumstances that might prevent a child from going through a period of training can be rectified.

The young should be entitled to demand a wage large enough to enable them to be entirely self-supporting. And the working children must have the right to demand a wage so large that it can really be of some support to them.

When a child is put to the right kind of work it is fully worth a proper wage. It may often be able to render valuable assistance.

Lack of employment and ill-paid work ought now to be merely a memory of a time when the conditions of work were much worse than at present.

The young people and the working children will by means of an organisation be able improve their position, and the older workers who are organised will able to afford them support.

There are in our country many children's associations, and we have the associations of adults with the welfare of the children as their object. Now, if the leadership of these associations were relegated to one and the same place,—to, "The Children's House,"—the work could be carried out with united forces over the whole country. "The Children's House" would then become the great centre of the work for the children's cause.

One of the main objects aimed at in the establishment of "The Children's House" has, it may be said, been already attained, since the Central Office for the establishment of "The Children's House" has now been inaugurated. To this office application can be made from parents and children with regard to all matters concerning children. Information is afforded respecting institutions, homes, courses of instruction etc., and other matters that may be of interest for the children.

It should in this connection be taken into account that there are many homes which owing to restricted opportunities have no clear and comprehensive view of the paths that lie open for their children's future.

Behind this office we can already catch a glimpse of a new world of business for children, seeing that the work for the children's cause can to a great extent be placed in the children's own hands. Through this work the children will be able to acquire practical experience that will be a support for them later in life.

CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION.

The children's movement has already left it marks among us. We have now bands of boy-musicians playing in the city parks. We have boy and girl scouts around us. A children's association has been formed for the protection of the city's buildings and parks. We have children working in the gardens attached to the schools. There are other associations of children with ideal objects in view. All this is something new. A new spiritual life has come into being among the children.

Those who understand this new life will be able to look far ahead into the future. The children's movement is a good omen for the coming of a brighter time.

It may be said, and has no doubt been said that what we are here tending towards is Americanism.

It is an America where the houses are built in graceful styles of architecture, where the ivy climbs up over the walls, where the streets are bright and broad. An America with large open spaces in its cities, with buildings and churches, the style of which recalls the history of by-gone centuries. An America where life is happy, where the children are merry and clad in attractive garments.

This is the America we are tending towards. It is, as it were, our own land clothed in brighter colours.

We can notice it already. Now the feeling for beauty in our buildings and open spaces is being aroused. Now garden cities are being built up around us. And now the taste is being awakened for beautiful colours in our garments. It is joy in life that we are advancing towards. The dull and dreary times are passing away.

In its development our human life is on its way home,—back to the homes. It is homes of culture that all are now beginning to build up. These homes are in close touch with music, colours, flowers—things for which the taste is now awakening amongst the children. In these homes there is harmony. The relations between parents and children are as between the big and the little friend.

"The Children's House"! The words speak for themselves,—just look to "The People's House"! When "The Children's House" is raised, it will act as a bright ray of light shining into the child's mind. And "The Children's House" will be a bulwark for the child's welfare.

DEPUTATION TO FIJI.

NO INDENTURED LABOUR.

The Fiji correspondent of "The Times" writes as follows:—

An Indian Commission, headed by Mr. Sharma, of the Indian Legislative Assembly, has arrived at Suva with a view to arranging for the migration of Indian agricultural labourers. A Fijian deputation recently visited India and it was then arranged that if the Indian Commission's report were favourable, emigration would be encouraged.

The Government and Colonists generally are placing every facility at the disposal of the visitors who are at present visiting the sugar districts. In an interview a member of the Commission said that no Indian labourer would be sent to Fiji or any other country under the indenture system; no Indian would be permitted to leave India except on an equal status with people in the country to which he migrated; and a living wages" was absolutely necessary.

The question of equal status is going to be a burning question here, as it has been in Kenya Colony. The native Fijian has certain rights to be considered, and is afraid that a few years might see the Indians in the majority on the electoral rolls. At the present time there is a movement on foot to encourage European settlement on the land.

The Indian Commission is accompanied by Lieutenant Hissamuddin Khan, D.S.O., of the 23rd Indian Cavalry—a military visitor who has made a very favourable impression on the local residents. Lieutenant Khan makes it clear that his visit has no political bearing. He wishes to ascertain whether Fiji would be a suitable country in which to settle Indian ex-soldiers, and says definitely that the men whom he represents would not be willing to engage as labourers on European plantations.

"POLITICAL MISDEMEANANT."

DR. MAHMUD'S CRIME.

TEXT OF JUDGMENT.

The following is the text of the judgment delivered by Mr. T. W. Bridge, District Magistrate, Muzaffarpur, in the case of Dr. Mahmud, M.A., Ph. D., Hony. Secretary of the Central Khilafat Committee:—

The charge against Dr. Mahmud in this case is that he attended a public meeting along with the Mother of the Ali Brothers and other speakers, on the 11th of Febuary and delivered a speech intended to excite the minds of his hearers against the Government established by law in British India. His speech is said to have contained, among others, the following expressions. "We do not regard this Government as any Government at all. We do not think any Government exist—that in plain words we are revolutionaries; that we are ready to turn out the English from this country as soon as possible. We have been slaves for the last 150 years".

In support of their case the prosecution have examined the Superintendent of police (p. w.1) and the Sadder Sub Divisional Officer (p.w.3), who prove the receipt of the sanction of Government for the prosecution, and the production before them, to be initialled, of the original notes of the reporting officers who attended the meeting. These notes were submitted so soon after the conclusion of the meeting as to preclude any opportunity for collaboration among these officers in the way of tampering with them, even if there had been a disposition on their part to do this. There were four reporting officers one of whom is a shorthand writer and trained reporter. The other three took down in longhand the substance of the passages which appeared to each of them to be important. All these officers have been examined and the notes taken by them in original as well as each officers translation of his own notes, have been made exhibits in the case.

Dr. Mahmud has declined to cross-examine any of the witnesses and has asked that his written statement may be ta as containing his plea of guilty or not guilty. I may say at once that I regard it as containing a plea of not guilty. The written statement—a very clever and eloquent document—points out several discrepancies in the four versions of his speech reported by the police officers, and contains a strong disavowal of some of the sentiments attributed to him.

It is in effect a strong defence and asks me to discredit the evidence and finds that the charge has not been proved; while at the same time Dr. Mahmud by not cross-examining or adducing evidence to support his contentions has deprived the court of the assistance which he alone is able to give it, and has retained a claim to pose, if convicted, as a martyr who let the case go against him by default for his conscience's sake.

"MAHATMA'S MESSAGE."

In considering the discrepancies in the four reports it is necessary for the court to take into account the circumstances in which they were written. One was written in Shorthand and Urdu; it is the principal piece of evidence on behalf of the prosecution. The other three were written in long hand, each witness putting down in longhand as best he could the substance of what he thought most important. It appears to be inevitable that these three witnesses should have to omit large portions of the speech and should in places have to fall back upon their own phrasing. Mere divergence of expression, therefore, or failure to record every thing that the others might have recorded, would not show th the reporter concerned had written anything which he did not honestly believe to be the substance of what he heard; or that everything which he had omitted but which others had recorded must be invention.

The first discrepancy pointed out is that Sub-Inspector Faiz Ahmad Khan wrote "Mahatma Gandhi's command is that those who were not ready for civil disobedience should gird up their loins in no time" while none of the others has anything to say about it. I carry on the quotation a few words further. "To-day is the 11th. To-day all preparations for civil disobedience are ready." It is quite true the sentence does not appear in any other of the reports. But this does not mean that the other reports indicate that Dr. Mahmud said nothing about a message from Mr. Gandhi, or show that the purport of that message might not fairly reasonably be expressed in the phrase "Gird up some loins for civil disobedience." On the contrary p.w. 2 says that the speech contained the following. "You all know that to-day is the 11th February 1922. What would the Mahatma be doing at Bardoli? The Mahatma might be marshalling his troops at Bardoli. He is to commence his war from to-morrow. The war materials are the non-co-operation tools and implements. I would now tell you the message of the Mahatma. He had specially requested me to tell over Bihar to finish with lectures and prepare the masses. The time has come when you ought to be ready, and get yourselves ready now and commence the work." It is common knowledge that at the time when Dr. Mahmud's speech was delivered on the 11th of February, Mr. Gandhi was expected to begin mass civil disobedience immediately in Bardoli. Under these circumstances the purport of the two extracts is similar; though they cannot both at the same time be accepted as exact verbal reproductions of what the accused actually said.

The next discrepancy is similarly more apparent than real. P. W. 2 who wrote the passage "the war will begin to-morrow in all India", has noted that in at least two other earlier passages the speaker referred to the commencement of the war. One of them runs thus: "The Mahatma might be marshalling his troops at Bardoli. He is to commence his war from to-morrow." In Sub-Inspector Wasi Ahmad Khan's note the passage appears as "From to-morrow Mahatmaji will commence war". Manzur Ahmad Khan has "Battle will take place in Bardoli to-morrow" and the fourth witness Faiz wrote" To-day is the 11th. To-day all preparations for civil disobedience are ready." The words "War" or "Battle" in each case clearly referred to the proposed inception of Mass civil disobedience at Bardoli. Hence there is here a general agreement among the witnesses that Dr. Mahmud spoke to the effect that there was to be a special effort (i.e. civil disobedience) at Bardoli from next day. The three longhand witnesses would, it is not unreasonable to suppose, omit to note further repetitions of the same expressions even if they were worded slightly differently.

SOME DISCREPANCIES

The third discrepancy is that in which Faiz Ahmad Khan refers to Bengal and Sir Surrendra Nath Banerjee. Here he is at variance with two of the other witnesses and unsupported by the third, and is clearly in error.

The evidence in support of the 4th passage challenged by Dr. Mahmud is unsatisfactory. One witness wrote "all the laws." Another "the new laws," a third "certain Acts should be withdrawn." The notes of this witness are obviously incomplete at this point. The 4th witness does not refer to this passage at all.

But even here it would be unsafe to say that there has been deliberate misrepresentation of the substance of the speech or that it contained no passage on such subject, for Dr. Mahmud in his written statement admits that he did refer his hearers to a Council resolution and referred to the failure of Government not "to repeal all the laws of India" but to withdraw the promulgation of the Criminal Law Amendment Act.

The next paragraphs of the written statement deal with that part of the reported speech upon which the prosecution has laid the greatest emphasis. The passage runs "I shall think myself fortunate if Mr. Wilson would arrest me in my own province. Let the policemen and audience present here convey this news to Mr. Wilson. I declare on behalf of the meeting that you (police may tell your officers (as I do not regard them as our officers) x x x x". (I continue in p.w. 2's urdu report): *Ham apne raste par chale jate hain, aur ham is zamin ko apne khun se sinchna chate hain, aur... ...aur Swaraj hasil karna chahte hain. Ham is Government ko taslim natin karte hain aur na yeh kheyal karte hain ki koi Government hai. Agar yehan koi Modertae ya co-operators naujud hon jo ke is Government ko mante hon, us se yeh iltija karta hun ki woh is meeting ke taraf se-kiaunke yeh meeting mere sath hai-yeh paigham pahuncha den ke ham khale mani men ham revolutionaries hain, aur ham Angrezon ko Angrezon ko jald so jald is mulk se nikal dena chahte hain. Derh sau baras ki ghulami kar chuke hain Behad ghulami ki Khushamiden ki dil pak gya hai, ek ek lamha minute, second jo guzarta hai, ghulami ka uska yeh mani hai ki chahiya ke ek second ghulam na rhe. Ajse, yane kalse, jang taman Hindustan men shuru ho jaigi.*"

"DRIVING OUT."

With regard to this passage the written statement makes the following observations: (1) that the Urdu original note (which I have quoted) does not support the translations in saying that Dr. Mahmud stated that we do not recognise this Government or consider that any Government exists"; in this it appears that it is mistaken, (2) that the word "Revolutionaries" was used exclusively with reference to thoughts and ideals and not with reference to practical politics. I have already described the circumstances in which the speech was made, and it seems to me difficult to believe that in such circumstances Dr. Mahmud in talking of being a revolutionary would have meant to give the impression that he was a more impractical idealist and visionary. The use of the word "revolutionary" is not denied; but in order to give it the sense now claimed for it, it is necessary to suppose that the police witnesses have independently—for there was no time for collaboration concerning the original notes which are before the court—hit upon this passage for serious and deliberate mutilation of context and perversion of meaning. In the absence of any cross-exmination of the witnesses or defence evidence as to what exactly Dr. Mahmud did say, I am compelled to believe that the prosecution have testified to the substance of the speech with general accuracy and that Dr. Mahmud, carried away by the excitement of the moment, said more than in his saner moments he would approve, and more than his memory, unsupported by a record of his speech, now recalls. (3) Dr. Mahmud indignantly refutes that he said that Englishmen must be driven out of India. He writes in his written statement that he is opposed to force in any circumstances and that he desires that Englishmen should stay in India not as its masters but as the equals and friends of Indians. Englishmen are numbers among his best friends. Rightly or wrongly, I believe that Dr. Mahmud has correctly impressed his considered convictions or these points. But I have already found it probable that in the excitement of the occasion he was carried away from his cooler judgement. Moreover he has not denied that he made any rfference to Englishmen and the share which they still hold in the Government; and it is quite consistent with the views expressed in the written statement that he should have told his hearers that if Englishmen would not stay otherwise than as masters, they should be driven out of the country; meaning that the expulsion should be by non-violent pressure; for he had already emphasied strongly in his speech the necessacity for being non-violent. Now there would be nothing seditious in this, if Dr. Mahmud had made it clear to his hearers that there was to be no violence and that the non-violent pressure was to be brought to hear on Government in a constitutional way, so as to make it Indianize the services rapidly and accelerate the consummation of the Reforms. But Dr. Mahmud has not told me exactly what he did say, and has not denied the prosecution evidence that he appeared before the meeting as the special messenger of Mr. Gandhi at the moment when civil disobedience was about to be started with the avowed object of subverting, not reforming, the established Government. I am bound to believe, therefore that the primary object of the pressure by which Englishmen were to be driven out, unless they ceded their authority, was the subversion of the Government. It follows that the written statement does not adequately answer the police evidence on this point. That evidence appears to me to be substantially correct, and to show that Dr. Mahmud in speaking of the power held by Englishmen was not so careful to impress upon his hearers, as he would ordinarily have been, that the transfer of power was not to be forcible; in fact his speech appears to have been likely to have created the opposite impression.

SLAVES FOR 150 YEARS.

(4) Dr. Mahmud has not disputed the evidence that he told his hearers that they had been slaves for 150 years and that slavery should not be tolerated for another moment. He writes that if it is an offence to refer to "our determination to be free, then I confess that I have been guilty of that offence." It is not the duty of this court to determine how far it is just or accurate for Dr. Mahmud in his very natural desire to advocate complete control of Indians over their own affairs, to style the existing system of Government in this country as a system of slavery. He could not call it worse if the welfare, the individual liberty and the happiness of the people had never been the keynote of the administration or if the claim to attain self determination had been persistently and rigorously suppressed. But it is my duty to decide whether the effect of telling the crowd at the Tilak Memorial Ground on the eve of the intended Bardoli compaign, that they had been slaves as long as the British Government had existed and must not tolerate such slavery for another minute, is likely to have been to inflame their minds against the Government and to cause disaffection towards it. The evidence shows that the mention of slavery was coupled immediately with a reference to Mr. Gandhi's war for the subversion of Government. I think there is no room for doubt that the effect on such a crowd must be to cause disaffection against the Government in their minds, and I cannot doubt that Dr. Mahmud, who is a very able man, must have understood, when making his speech, that this would be so. It is not in my opinion an infration of section 124 A to wish for complete self-determination or to urge others to do so by consistitutional means. But here appears that the people were told to put off "slavery" at once and in the same speech were told that the Reforms the most obvious constitutional path way to self-determination were laddus of bool, on no better ground than the fact that the first stage does not bring the aspirants to the very end of the journey. The effect then was to tell the audience to reject a generous gift of "freedom" and attem in "freedom's" name to subvert the Government which offered the gift.

There are one or two other points in the evidence to which Dr. Mahmud takes exception. He says that he did not tell the hearers that he saw attacks on peaceful citizens by the police in Calcutta, but that he said that eye witnesses in Calcutta had told him of these things. The correction may be accepted. The question whether the passage will come within section 124 A or not depends upon whether it was the object of the speaker to represent a grievance which he believed to require a remedy and to urge its remedy by constitutional agitation or whether the episode was merely mentioned in order to make the Government appear unjust and to excite the audience to hatred of the Government. The whole tenure of the speech appears to me to exclude the former alternative.

WANT OF AFFECTION.

The last passage in the evidence criticised in the written statement is the reference made by one of the witnesses to the passage in the speech concerning the Ali Brothers' arrest. This reference appears to be intended to be a summary taken as best he could by a longhand writer of the substance of the passage recorded at much greater length by p.w. 2. That passage with certain modifications is admitted in the written statement. Dr. ahmud then indignantly refutes charges of feelings, and, therefore, of attempting excite feelings of, hatred or contempt for the present Government or anybody. He admits want of affection for the present system and for Mr. Lloyd George's Government. In mere want of affection he does not infringe the law, but if he attempts to excite disloalty in others he certinly does not. He has denied this charge he has denied the charge of hatred and contempt. There is no denial of the references of the crawling order at Amritsar, alleged by the prosecution. Dr. Mahmud says "if it is an offence to refuse to crawl on my belly at the direction of a tyrant I have been guilty of that offence." This passage is, I presume, theoretical and intended for the gallery. It can hardly be intended to suggest that Dr. Mahmud on the 11th was refusing to carry out at Muzafferpore any such order then received by him. If, when he recalled this greatly regretted Amritsar episode, he did so because he thought that there was a probability of its recurrence either in Amritsar or elsewhere and intended merely to press for constitutional measures to remove the danger it would be impossible to find any fault with him; if he was actually refusing to obey such an order, that refusal has not been made the ground for this or any other prosecution; but if he mentioned Amritsar not because he is apprehensive of the repetition, but with the object simply of making the established Government seem pious—it is not mere want of affection that such a reference is calculated to cause but active hatred—and exciting the audience to work for its subversion, then it seems to me clear that the reference is a calculated attempt to disseminate hatred of the Government in view of the sentiments now expressed by Dr. Mahmud, I can only suppose that he was carried away by excitement in making this attempt; for I cannot, in the absence of any claim to that effect, or any evidence of it, believe that Dr. Mahmud's object was to advise constitutional agitation. I have already dealt with the references to slavery and the justice with which, and the purpose for which, they were made. It is, of course, needless to say that it is no offence to preach non-violence and Ahimsa or to try to change the mentality of an opponent by living an ideal life.

To sum up I believe that there has been substantial agreement among the witnesses in respect to the meaning and general features of Dr. Mahmud's speech; though there has been considerable verbal divergence and in particular Sub-Inspector Faiz Ahmad has made imperfect notes, which are not free from actual error. In the absence of rebutting evidence or cross-examination, I must accept the evidence as on the whole correct in sustance where they are in general agreement. I notice that in some passages they derive support from the written statement and in others no repudiation has been forthcoming.

Dr. Mahmud himself makes the following admissions:—

(1) that he addressed the meeting, (2) that he referred to the failure of Government to conform to the wishes of the Council over the arrest of the Ali Brothers, or the promulgation of the criminal Law Amendment Act: (3) that he is a Non-Co-operator and (4) that he told his hearers about atrocities in Calcutta and Amritsar.

He has nowhere claimed that his object in this political speech was not seditious as the prosecution declare, but constitutional agitation; he has not denied that he appeared before the meeting avowedly as the agent of Mr. Gandhi and with special reference to his Bardoli mass civil disobedience campaign for the subversion of Government, and while he claims that his references to his refusal to recognise the Government to Europeans and to his being a revolutionary have been misrepresented, he has not told us that these passages are pure inventions or said what the words were which he claims to have actually used. These points have all been proved by the prosecution, with some verbal discrepancies it is true, and with considerable divergence in translation but without any such divergence in substance as would lead me to believe that the general meaning of the whole speech or of the passages chiefly relied on by the prosecution—except possibly the passage about the expulsion of Englishmen, had been distorted.

DR. MAHMUD GUILTY.

It is the purport of a speech that a court must consider in trying a case under section 124-A, and the object of the speaker as may be judged by the effect which his words were likely to produce on his hearers, having regard to the nature of the audience, and the circumstances in which the speech was made. Applying these criteria, I conclude that the prosecution have proved that Dr. Mahmud has committed the offence with which he was charged.

In considering the question of sentence, I take into account that although Dr. Mahmud's speech is shown to have been seditious, it was not very violent, though more violent than Dr. Mahmud as another of the written statement could make it. It does not incite to any further immediate action than preparation, by becoming non-violent, to undertake mass civil disobedience. I take into account also the fact that the district was not in fact less, but actually more, quiet after the meeting than before it and the fact Dr. Mahmud in his speech rebuked the violence of a previous speaker against the police and Government servants; and finally I take into account the public declaration made by the accused at his trial, that he is entirely opposed to violence towards Europeans and has actively opposed the thought in the past, that he indignantly refuses the charge of hatred or contempt for the Government. In the circumstances I consider that a sentence of 6 month's simple imprisonment will be adequate for the offence committed. Dr. Mahmud will be treated as a political misdemeanant.

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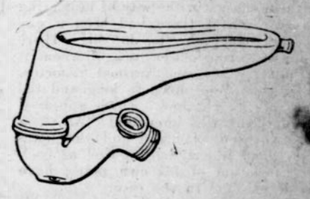
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